

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

::

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1931

No. 21

To the Farm People of Red Deer Constituency

The organized farmers of Red Deer Provincial Constituency, in a regularly called Convention of the U.F.A., have selected their candidate in the forthcoming by-election, to fill the vacancy created by the death of their late representative, Mr. G. W. Smith, who during a period of more than ten years gave them capable and conscientious service.

The choice of the Convention was Mr. R. L. Gaetz, a pioneer of the district who, though a townsman, has been a consistent and warm supporter of the farmers' movement from the beginning and was one of the earliest advocates of independent political action by the U.F.A. He is a man held in the highest respect throughout the constituency. As a U.F.A. representative he will, if elected, be responsible to the U.F.A. organization in Red Deer, as that organization is responsible to the Provincial organization of the United Farmers of Alberta. He will be elected to uphold at all times U.F.A. principles and policies. He will be a supporter of the U.F.A. Government at Edmonton—a Government which, in my judgment, has undoubtedly given to this Province a most efficient and honest administration. He will receive the support of many warm friends of the farm movement.

As the result of causes which are world-wide in their influence and extent, Alberta, in common

with other Provinces, is faced today with the necessity of grappling with very difficult financial and economic problems. It is fortunate for the farming community, and for the whole Province, that the Government now in office is a Government responsible to the primary producers of Alberta, upon whose prosperity the prosperity of all other classes in our community depends.

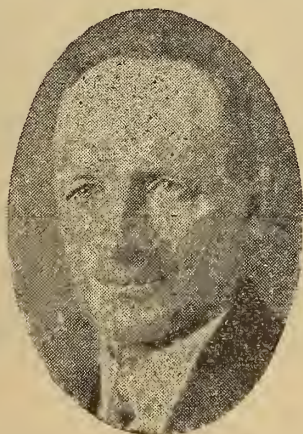
If the farmers of Red Deer Provincial Constituency are desirous, as I believe they are, of electing a representative responsible to themselves, and a supporter of the Government which—in co-operation with their fellow farmers in other constituencies—they established, they will devote their energies during the short period now remaining before the date of the election to the perfecting of their organization. In view of the economic conditions now prevailing, I believe it to be the duty of the farm people to mobilize their full strength without delay, thereby ensuring, as they can if

they will, the victory of their own cause on November 16th.

Yours fraternally,

Robert Gardiner

President.



U.F.A. Plans Active Campaign for Election of Candidate

R. L. Gaetz Has Long Record of Service to U.F.A. Movement—Rival for Nomination Becomes Election Agent and Is Strong Supporter of Candidate—Need for Energetic U.F.A. Membership Campaign Stressed

WHEN on October 15th, as announced in our last issue, R. L. Gaetz of Red Deer was selected by the ballots of the U.F.A. nominating convention for the constituency to contest the by-election which is to be held on November 16th, the one member of the convention who had contested the nomination with him—Thomas Smith of Benalto—immediately announced his intention to get behind the candidate and devote all his energies until the campaign is over, to the support of Mr. Gaetz. Mr. Smith was elected president of the constituency association for the ensuing year, and on the day of the convention became Mr. Gaetz' election agent. This incident provides a striking example of the U.F.A. spirit which, if extended throughout the constituency among the farm people, will ensure a U.F.A. victory.

The convention was presided over by Horace Meeres of Condor, the President for the last year, while John Lundberg of Eckville, the secretary of the association, was appointed secretary of the convention. Mr. Lundberg was succeeded in the secretaryship for the coming year by Mr. Learned of Sylvan Lake.

As previously announced, Ronald Pye, U.F.A. Director, whose name was placed in nomination, withdrew his name and is giving his support to the choice of the Convention. Mr. Pye in a brief address stressed the need for thorough organization and education throughout the constituency. E. G. Johns of Red Deer, who also withdrew and gave his support to Mr. Gaetz, declared that the U.F.A. could be the rallying point for thousands of men and women of progressive outlook who are dissatisfied with the old party system, and he urged all citizens of the constituency of progressive spirit to support the U.F.A. and the U.F.A. to welcome their co-operation.

Stress Need for Organization

Thomas Smith dwelt upon the great services to the farmers which the U.F.A. and the U.F.A. Government had given in the past, and the important work which is now being carried on, and, like Mr. Pye, emphasized the desirability of more intensive organizational work. He declared that fundamental economic reform was vital to the future of Canada, and he outlined in an able way the Federal and Provincial issues of the day. Mr. Learned urged before the balloting that whoever might be the choice of the Convention should be supported by the people of both country and town. The U.F.A. Government were doing good work, and the U.F.A. was expressing the aspirations of the people as a whole.

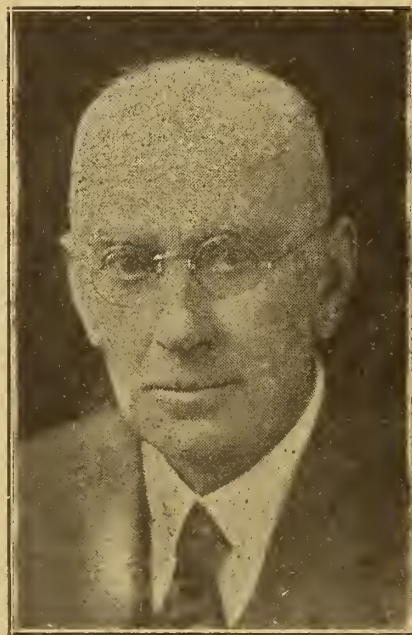
Mr. Gaetz referred to his 40 years' residence in the district where he pioneered, and to his consistent sympathy with and support of the U.F.A. during the whole period of the existence of the organization. He recalled the fact that in 1915 he had urged upon James Speakman, then President of the United Farmers of Alberta, the necessity of political action on the part of the farmers.

The U.F.A. constituency association has opened committee rooms in Red Deer and the work of organizing the polls is under way.

Premier Brownlee, who addressed the Convention after the nomination had taken place, said that in a general election it would have been impossible for him

to devote much time to any one constituency, but in this by-election he proposed to take an active part, and to address ten or a dozen meetings in order that no considerable group of people of the Red Deer district should be with-

U.F.A. CANDIDATE



R. L. GAETZ

While not an active farmer, Mr. Gaetz himself was a pioneer of the Red Deer district, where he homesteaded in 1884. With his brother he started a little trading post, being the first white trader between Calgary and Edmonton and one of the first white settlers. The late member, G. W. Smith, was his brother-in-law. Mr. Gaetz, who for many years has been engaged in business in Red Deer, has always been a student of economics, and early recognized the necessity of an active farmers' organization, both economic and political. He has given support to the U.F.A. in both Federal and Provincial politics from the beginning. Mr. Gaetz's name was placed in nomination by Hugh Bower, a son of the late James Bower, who was the first President of the U.F.A.

out the opportunity to learn from him of the record of the Government and its policies. He paid a high tribute to the candidate, and said he was confident that Mr. Gaetz would find in him throughout the campaign a "good fighting lieutenant." The Premier outlined the work which requires to be done throughout the constituency, and declared that the U.F.A., in building up an intelligent, organized citizenship, had rendered a signal service to the people of the Province. There was need for intensive organization and hard work, and in fact he believed the time had come for the U.F.A. to undertake a new crusade to awaken the people to the need to act as organized units in all affairs of citizenship.

Support the Brownlee Government

(Red Deer Advocate)

The U.F.A. Convention put an outstanding candidate in the field for the Provincial Red Deer by-election. No resident of town and district stands higher in the regard and affection of his fellow citizens than Mr. R. L. Gaetz. No man knows this settlement from its beginning to the present time better than he does; no man has invested his moderate means in the building up of this town and district more than he has done. And in his later years he finds himself on a par equitably with most of his fellow electors. He is trained, sympathetic, informed, progressive, and able to represent them in the business of the Legislature from the angle of the common citizen and farmer.

We should have had a Red Deer member representing the whole riding in support of the Brownlee Government, with a reasonably free hand, to fill out the late G. W. Smith's term, and not be thrown by party machines into a contested by-election under such economic conditions as we are experiencing today, when we need to help one another and not to fight one another. The *Advocate* suggested Mr. Gaetz some weeks ago as such a man, and it is very glad to see him put in the field as a supporter of Premier Brownlee's Government, which holds the large majority of the house.

What on earth is the Red Deer riding to gain for itself or the Province in consenting to build up the Conservative big city bourgeois group in the house, and the Liberal party minority of eleven, based on Dominion divisions, out of sixty-two members? Would not such candidates be sent there to fight for the party first and the Province next?

Election Meetings

A list of election meetings to be held in Red Deer will be found on page 22.

James Hannaford, Howie P.O.—"I believe that those of us who have been pooling our wheat since pooling started would be well-advised to continue to do so. We have met adversity with the depression but I am of the opinion that with returning better times we will benefit by pooling our wheat."

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year.....	\$2.00
Single Copies.....	10 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address.—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending Oct. 15th, 1931.....45,639

Managing Director
NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE U.F.A. LIMITED
Lougheed Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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Classified.....50c per word prepaid

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Principal Contents

	PAGE
TO THE FARM PEOPLE OF RED DEER CONSTITUENCY.....	1
U.F.A. PLANS ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IN RED DEER.....	2
EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
LARGE CONCERNS EAGER TO SECURE U.F.A. BUSINESS...	4
THE QUICKEST WAY TO RELIEVE AGRICULTURE.....	5
A WESTERN FARMER LOOKS AT RUSSIA.....	6
BRITISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SWEEP INTO POWER....	6
THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE WHEAT POOL...	7
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION.....	8
FACTS FOR ALBERTA WHEAT GROWERS.....	8
DEATH OF A. J. McPHAIL.....	9
AGRICULTURAL NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.....	10
TOGETHERNESS.....	11
THE HOUSTON LIE.....	12
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	14
NEW RUSSIA'S PRIMER.....	14
CONVENTION PLANS MADE BY U.F.W.A. EXECUTIVE.....	15
THE U.F.A. JUNIOR BRANCH.....	17
"THIS LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS".....	18
ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF.....	19
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL....	20
RED DEER ELECTION MEETINGS.....	22

EDITORIAL

5

THE ISSUE IN RED DEER

On the front page of this issue President Gardiner issues an appeal to all farm people in the Provincial constituency of Red Deer to perfect their organization without delay and ensure the return in the forthcoming by-election of their chosen candidate, R. L. Gaetz. Mr. Gaetz is very well-known throughout the constituency as a consistent and strong supporter of the farmers' movement. He is a supporter of a Government which is responsible to the U.F.A., and has for more than ten years administered the affairs of the Province efficiently and impartially, in the interests of every class which is rendering a service to the community. If the farmers and farm women will devote the short period now remaining before the date of the election to the strengthening of the movement in their districts, we do not believe the issue can be in doubt.

* * *

THE DEATH OF A. J. McPHAIL

Alberta farmers have learned with deep regret of the death of the outstanding leader in the sister Province of Saskatchewan, A. J. McPhail. In the words of Harris Turner, former editor of the *Western Producer*, who knew him very well, Mr. McPhail "possessed the common virtues of honesty, unselfishness and intelligence in an uncommon degree, and honor and high position were accorded to him as a matter of simple routine. In the death of Mr. McPhail, the farmers of the Province

have lost their most valuable asset, and. . . . Saskatchewan has lost its most potent influence towards betterment, progress and justice."

* * *

BRITISH ELECTORS SIGN A BLANK CHEQUE

The most amazing feature of the recent British election, in which the National Government was swept into power with a majority of 491 members in a House of 615, was the fact that the people gave a blank cheque to a Government upon a policy in regard to which nothing is certain except that it will be dictated in part by the same irresponsible financial groups which brought about the fall of the Labor Ministry and imposed its will on the new Cabinet, and in part by the Conservatives, who are committed to a policy of tariffs.

The nature of the instructions which the Government received from its "financial advisers" was never fully disclosed in any official pronouncement. The names of these advisers upon whose instructions the Government will presumably continue to act have not been made public; such disclosures as have been made have come in an unofficial way from members of the former Labor Government, who have all been defeated at the polls.

"The country has been frightened out of its wits and has run away, straight into the very danger it was trying to avoid," was Bernard Shaw's comment on the popular verdict. Only time will show whether the latter part of Mr. Shaw's statement is based on a sound appreciation of the situation which has now been created. What is certain is that the real victors are the financial powers which are the masters of the economic and political system.

* * *

DISPELLING PREJUDICE

The publication in the *Calgary Herald*, the *Lethbridge Herald* and the *Edmonton Bulletin* of George H. Williams' impressions of Soviet Russia is significant of a growing tendency in the press to secure a fair presentation of conditions in that country. The U.F.A. since its establishment more than ten years ago has endeavored to present in its columns in condensed form authentic information upon this and other matters of international interest, and to give a balanced judgment. It has done so even when prejudice against discussion of the subject has been strongest, in the belief that the more widely a prejudice is held, the greater is the obligation to combat it, and that it is incumbent upon any publication which aims to be of actual service to its readers, to be in advance, even in the face of criticism, of the general opinion. We can today derive some gratification from the fact that the stand we have taken in the past has proved to have been warranted.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Large Business Concerns Eager to Secure U.F.A. Co-operative Business

Alberta Farmers by Pooling Purchasing Power Can Make Immense Savings

In addition to the bulk commodities now available to U.F.A. Co-operatives and Locals through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee, some very attractive proposals from firms handling other classes of such goods have been received recently. Approaches are continually being made to the Committee by representatives of national and Provincial business concerns which are anxious to do business through the U.F.A.

In an interview with the *Calgary Herald* recently, in the course of which he was questioned as to possible action by some merchants who it was rumored contemplated a boycott of firms supplying goods to the U.F.A., Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, stated, in part: "Such action would undoubtedly bring reprisals from the consuming public. Our members are educated to the value of co-operative buying, and I think such steps would, in the end, be detrimental to the merchants rather than to the companies."

How to Increase Savings

In numerous districts the farm people are taking full advantage of the savings which the U.F.A. plans have made possible; and if all were taking similar advantage an immense volume of business could rapidly be built up. The larger the volume of purchases the lower will it be possible to make the price to purchasers.

The classes of goods now being handled include binder twine (of which large sales have been made during the season now closing) coal, flour and mill feeds, fuel and lubricating oils, greases, paints, automobile tires and tubes, thresher belts, farm rubber hose, salt, lumber, winter apples and B.C. onions. Distribution of some of these commodities is undertaken in conjunction with the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale.

Organization of U.F.A. Constituency Co-operatives will be considered at the Nanton-Claresholm and Lac Ste. Anne Conventions this week.

COMMENTS ON THE U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE

A few extracts from letters recently received, with reference to the service to U.F.A. Co-operative Associations and Locals inaugurated by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee with the approval of the Central Board, are given below:

New Faith in Movement

"It puts new faith and hope in the ordinary member to know that his officers are really working hard to make a success of the organization. . . . I have saved at least enough on my small order, \$8.15, to pay my U.F.A. dues. The only profit we make nowadays is on the \$3.00 U.F.A. membership."—From letter of R. A. Johnston, Helmsdale.

Confident of Growth

"What you are doing has the interest and attention of the farmers and I am

satisfied that this movement will grow." —Alfred Potts, Secretary, Greencourt Local.

Binder Twine Service

"When it came time for ordering binder twine, our Local decided to join with neighboring Locals and order a carlot of twine but we couldn't get any satisfaction from them. There were so many excuses and delays until finally we sent the twine order of our own Local only to Calgary Head Office, where we received prompt attention and satisfactory service."—W. C. Allen, Secretary, Hansens Corner Local, Bright Bank.

Radio news of value to all farm people with reference to the U.F.A. Co-operative Purchasing Plan, will be found on page 22.

President Gardiner to Visit Peace River

Dates Announced—Successful Meetings Held in October

President Robert Gardiner, M.P., on October 22nd, addressed a meeting of the Calgary U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Calgary public library. The public was invited, and the meeting proved to be the most largely attended ever held to date under the auspices of the Calgary Locals. Many persons were unable to find seating accommodation. His address will be reported in part in our next issue.

President Gardiner has recently been addressing meetings at various points in the Province, where much enthusiasm and interest in the U.F.A. movement have been shown. On October 31st he will attend the annual convention of his own constituency association, that of Acadia.

The following series of meetings in the Peace River District, arranged by I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, will be addressed by the President, accompanied by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., for Peace River, who will report to his constituents on the work of the past session:

Nov. 10th, Grande Prairie, at the Capitol Theatre, 3 p.m.

Nov. 10th, Beaverlodge, at the U.F.A. Hall, 8:15 p.m.

Nov. 11th, Sexsmith, at the U.F.A. Hall, 2 p.m.

Nov. 11th, Spirit River, 8:15 p.m.

Nov. 12th, Fairview, 2 p.m.

Nov. 12th, Grimshaw at the U.F.A. Hall, 8:15 p.m.

Nov. 13th, Falher, 2 p.m.

Nov. 13th, High Prairie, 8:15 p.m.

On November 18th Mr. Gardiner will address the Pembina Provincial Convention at Westlock.

COMING CONVENTIONS

Nanton-Claresholm, Nov. 6th

The Annual Convention of the Nanton-Claresholm Provincial Constituency Association will be held on Friday, November 6th, at 1 p.m. in the St. Andrews Hall, Nanton. Gordon Walker, M.L.A., will make a report of the last session of the Legislative Assembly. Norman Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., will be present and outline the activities of the U.F.A. in Co-operative buying.

All farmers invited to be present.—HUGH F. SPENCER, Secretary.

Macleod, November 10th

The Annual Meeting of the Macleod Federal Constituency Association will be held on Tuesday, November 10th. The meeting will open at 11 o'clock in the Claresholm School of Agriculture at Claresholm. This is the first meeting of the association since the last Federal election. In the light of present events Mr. Coote's report of the short session and the last session will be of interest to all farmers. Remember the date, Nov. 10th at Claresholm.—HUGH F. SPENCER, Secretary.

Lac Ste. Anne, Nov. 13th

The Annual Convention of the Lac Ste. Anne U.F.A. Constituency Association will be held in Cherbill, on Friday, November 13th. Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., will be one of the speakers. Directors will meet at 9:30; Convention to start at 10:30 sharp.—MRS. E. JACKSON.

Pembina, November 18th

The regular Annual Convention of the above Association will be held in the U.F.A. Hall at Westlock, on Wednesday, November 18th, beginning at 10:30 a.m. An hour in the morning will be devoted to Wheat Pool matters.

We shall have the honor and good fortune of having our President, Mr. R. Gardiner, with us at this Convention, so it is hoped that all Locals will send their full quota of delegates, representation being one delegate to every ten paid up members or major portion thereof for either the year 1930 or 1931. Will you be good enough to advertise this Convention in your locality and get as many members and visitors to attend as possible? —G. ELTON CHAMBERS, Secretary.

(Other announcements on page 22; Red Deer election news on page 2.)

For wars past, present and future (debt interest and sinking fund, pensions, armed forces, etc), the people of Great Britain are today paying more than \$5,000 per minute.—*Glasgow Forward*.

The Quickest Way to Relieve Canadian Agriculture

Exchange Value of Canadian Dollar Must Be Brought at Least as Low as British Pound—A Policy Which Would Be in Best Interests of Canadian People as a Whole.

By GEORGE G. COOTE, M.P.

A recent despatch from Ottawa says "The Federal Government is making a valiant effort to bring the dollar back to par." "Par" in this instance means—par with the U.S. dollar. Naturally the question arises, *in whose interest is this effort being made?* Is it to the best interest of Canadians generally to have our dollar at par with the "United States Dollar?" Should this be our *Standard*? Would it be more to our interest to be at par with the British Pound? Or can we find a better *Standard*? What will best serve to get us out of the "Depression"?

The cornering of about 70 per cent of the world's gold by the United States and France is an aspect of the problem of international economic relationships which has of late been widely commented on. Alluding to the policy followed in those two countries, S. R. Noble of the Royal Bank of Canada, in an address before the Canadian Political Science Association on May 28th, 1931, is reported to have stated:

"In my judgment, the main factor in bringing about and continuing the present world-wide depression has been the disastrous fall in the commodity price level, and . . . this has been brought about not by over-production, tariffs, war debts, stock market collapse or any of the usual causes assigned, but by a thoroughly stupid central bank policy with France and the United States as the principal villains in the piece.

It seems to me that the United States to date has not only failed to realize its responsibility but is still going ahead with a stringent policy of deflation."

Undoubtedly the cause of the present depression was the drastic fall in the "price level" of commodities. The way out for us is an increase in the price of commodities in Canada. The most important of our commodities is wheat. The drastic break in wheat prices was the greatest contributing factor to the depression in Canada.

Problem of Wheat

One of Canada's greatest problems is "to profitably sell her wheat." We have been told repeatedly that we cannot set an arbitrary price on our wheat—that we must sell it on the world's markets at whatever price it will bring. But the foreign exchange rate existing at the time of sale largely determines what that price shall be when expressed in terms of Canadian currency. The bulk of our export wheat is sold for "British Pounds." The suspension of the Gold Standard in Britain followed by the collapse of "the Pound Sterling" brought the Canadian dollar down part way with it (in spite of the fact that the Government refused to formally suspend the Gold Standard in Canada.) At time of writing the "pound" is at a discount of approximately 20 per cent in the U. S. while the discount against the Canadian dollar is about 12 per cent.

Of course the discount against our dollar exists only outside Canada. Even though we did abandon the Gold Standard our dollar would still be worth 100 cents in Canada because a Dominion law makes it so. Our law cannot fix the value of our money outside Canada, consequently it is worth (outside our own country) just what exchange brokers will pay for it. It is foolish to rave at

merchants and others in the U.S. because they will not accept our dollar at par. The British pound is at a discount in Canada, so is the currency of Argentina, Australia, Denmark and several other countries. The British pound was worth at par \$4.86. It is now quoted in New York about \$3.90, and in Montreal at \$4.35. The result is that when we sell a shipment of wheat in England we receive for each pound sterling, in Canadian money, \$4.35. If our dollar were at par with the U.S. dollar, we would receive for each pound \$3.90. If our currency were at par with the pound, we would receive \$4.86 in Canadian money for each pound, approximately an increase of 50 cents over what we are now receiving on each pound.

On a shipment of wheat bringing one thousand pounds in Liverpool funds, the exporter would now receive in Canadian funds \$4,350. If our currency were at par with Britain, he would get \$4,860. If we were at par with the U.S., he would receive \$3,900. Surely it is clear that if the Government are to make any effort to keep our dollar at par with any other currency, it should be at par with the British pound and not with the U.S. dollar.

But even the pound may be kept at too high a value for Canada to adhere to. One other factor in the wheat situation must not be overlooked. Our farmers have to meet the competition of the world. Our greatest competitors, outside of Russia, are Argentina and Australia. Recent quotations show the currencies of both these countries to be at a discount of over thirty per cent in Montreal. Remembering that a discount against their currencies means a corresponding premium on their export wheat, how can Canadians with the present exchange situation compete with wheat growers in the Argentine and Australia?

Case of Export Cattle

So far we have dealt with the case of the wheat growers, but the cattle producers are almost equally affected by the present exchange situation. The price of cattle is now practically on an export basis; the price received for export cattle largely fixes the price paid in Canadian Stock Yards. The Canadian Co-operative Livestock has made a real effort to establish a market for our cattle in Great Britain. They have established a connection with the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Great Britain and since last Spring have made regular shipments to the Old Country. On account of the Canadian dollar being nearer "par" than the British pound, as I have previously shown, Canadian shippers are now receiving for the pound sterling, only \$4.35 in Canadian funds

where they formerly received \$4.86. The net result is that for a steer bringing a net price in Liverpool of 10 pounds, they will now receive in Canadian funds about \$43.50. If our dollar were at par with the British pound they would receive \$48.60. If our dollar were back at par with the U.S. the steer would bring \$39.00. If our dollar were at par with Argentine currency, that steer would bring approximately \$60.00.

A Vital Matter

This is a vitally important matter to everyone engaged in the cattle industry, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the dollar will not be brought any nearer "par" than it is now, but that on the contrary it be brought down at least as low as the British pound, as fast as it will travel. Every one per cent that the dollar comes back toward par with the U.S. knocks approximately 40 cents a hundred pounds off the price of steers.

Hog products, dairy and poultry products are all either on an export basis or rapidly approaching that point. The beneficial effect on prices of these products which would result from a lower external value of the dollar would be just as great as has been shown to be the case with wheat and cattle.

Some relief must be afforded Agriculture. This is the quickest and most effective way of doing it. It is also the fairest way. Withdraw artificial support from the dollar, let it find its own level wherever the International Trade Balance will take it; see that at least it is not held at any higher value than the pound sterling.

The Cost of Living

It is freely admitted that there would likely be some increase in the cost of living if the course suggested were followed and the dollar allowed to go farther below "par", but the increase would not be sufficient to hurt anyone. During the past two years, as is shown in a recent monthly letter of the Bank of Nova Scotia, there has been a decrease of 46 per cent in the price of farm commodities in Canada and at the same time a fall of 8 per cent in retail prices. *Consequently it should be possible to increase farm commodity prices by 30 per cent without increasing retail prices to even the same level as 1929. If this were done, would anyone be injured?*

It is not claimed that the abandonment of the gold standard and foreign discount of our dollar would be a solution for all the economic problems facing us. It is one of the remedies which should be applied and one which would be very effective in relieving, temporarily at least, the depression from which we are now suffering. As world commodity price levels rise, the increased value of our exports will bring the dollar back toward "par".

If the Government should be able to get the dollar back to par with the American dollar now, it would mean that ruinously low prices would continue until such time as the central banks of France and the United States adopt an entirely different policy from the one they have pursued during the last two years.

A Western Farmer Looks at Russia

George H. Williams "Sees the Russian Bear Change His Coat"

By the EDITOR

Where does responsibility lie for the befuddlement of the public mind in Western countries over a period of fourteen years upon the subject of revolutionary Russia? The causes of confusion are no doubt manifold and cannot be discussed in detail here, but in the writer's judgment one of the most potent has been the obscurantist policy followed, in some instances even up to the present, by a number though not all of the world news agencies and newspapers of large popular circulation. It always was in the public interest that the facts, whether favorable or unfavorable, should be made known, but for many years readers could find in the popular press only an unfavorable picture seen in a distorting mirror, together with quite a little fiction. Even so great a newspaper as the *New York Times* in the years immediately following the revolution and the close of the Great War, published as front page news from day to day cables from Riga and Helsingfors upon alleged happenings in Russia long after the general unreliability of these "news" sources had been made evident. A devastating analysis of the cables was made by *The Nation* of New York, which was able to record an extensive list of mutually contradictory despatches, of a sensational sort, and to show that the *Times* when its "news" proved false, was apparently little concerned to make corrections.

The "Sissons" Forgeries

Those were the years when anyone, and especially any writer who sought to substitute facts for current fiction, in despatches or editorial comment, immediately became suspect. It remained for the *Manchester Guardian* among the great dailies and a few good periodicals with small circulation to prevent the total submergence of evidence beneath the successive waves of "propaganda." The notorious "Sisson Documents," containing among other myths that of the "nationalization of women," had been exposed as forgeries in a report to the United States Government; but for some ten years thereafter the public was regaled with them in the press and the stories have been accepted no doubt by millions of persons as authentic.

Recent years, and especially the past twelve months, have brought important changes, though a measure of suspicion and prejudice is still likely to be aroused by periodicals and by public men who endeavor to build up a balanced judgment of events in recent Russian history. Today, however, the *New York Times* has in Walter Duranty one of the best informed and most reliable of correspondents in the Soviet Union, and numerous papers are endeavoring to enlighten their readers. Scores of books are available, many by writers who have spent years in investigation, and no one who can beg or borrow time is warranted in remaining ignorant, even though the presentation of a drama of history enacted upon so vast a stage as that of the U.S.S.R. be beyond the capacity of any single contemporary author. Dr. E. J. Dillon, whose career in Russia began

more than fifty years ago, has portrayed with richness of intimate detail both Czarist and Bolshevik Russia. Hindus, Chamberlin, Brailsford, Knickerbocker, John Dewey, Calvin Hoover, to mention only a few authors among many, have written books and articles which bear the stamp of authenticity. To some of the authoritative sources of information *The U.F.A.* ventured in past years to call attention, as it did almost two years ago to the large purchases of farm machinery which the Soviet Union was then beginning to make in an effort to modernise its agriculture. Prejudice against the publication of any comment upon Russian affairs not entirely unfavorable in character still remained, even though the planned development of the U.S.S.R. had become a matter of importance to Canadian farmers, as it is likely to continue to be whatever the course of events in the immediate future.

Now a well-known Western farmer, George H. Williams, past president of the farmers' organization of Saskatchewan, has written a book in which he describes a visit to Russia during the spring of 1931. It is published under the title "The Land of the Soviets" and the subtitle "A Western Farmer Sees the Russian Bear Change His Coat," and it contains a vivid story, told with candor, of what he has seen and of the opinions he has formed. Mr. Williams does not claim to have become an expert as a result of his brief visit, though he shows a good grip of his subject, and his book is well-written; its unique value to Canadian farmers lies in the fact that it contains the impressions of one of themselves, who defines what he conceives to be a sound attitude towards the U.S.S.R. in the following sentence: "We should at least try to find out what is going on and not continue to live either in a fool's paradise or in a fog of fear."

"The Land of the Soviets," by G. H. Williams, may be ordered through the U.F.A. Central Office, price 50 cents.

Lethbridge Federal Convention—Will be held at Lethbridge, Nov. 20th. William Irvine, M.P., will address the convention.

National Government Elected by Greatest Majority in Modern British History

By a majority unprecedented at least in modern British history, the new National Government brought into being by J. Ramsay MacDonald, was swept into power on October 27th. Every member of the National Cabinet was elected, and Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party, and every member of the former Labor Government except two, met defeat. The final standing of parties is as follows:

	Gains	Losses
Conservative.....	473	207
National Labor.....	13	13
National Liberal.....	67	28
Labor Party.....	50	235
Lloyd George Liberals..	5	...
Independents.....	7	3

Total.....615 Members

The representation of the Labor party in the new House of Commons will be smaller than it has ever been since the party first became a force to reckon with in Parliament. The five Lloyd George Liberals are the rump of a party which has been split into three sections, one of which is led by Sir Herbert Samuel, formerly Mr. George's chief lieutenant, now a member of MacDonald's cabinet, and the other by Sir John Simon, who has definitely espoused the policy of tariffs. Lloyd George was elected in the constituency which he has represented during the greater part of a lifetime. The total opposition strength if the seven independents be included, is 62.

The strength of Labor in the electorate is not reflected in the number of seats which it retains in the House of Commons. Its popular vote, according to the latest available but incomplete figures was 6,749,944, as against 8,389,512 in 1929. The Conservative popular vote was 11,780,487 as compared with 8,664,243 in 1929. Labor therefore polled more than half as many votes as the Conservatives, but secured scarcely more than

a tenth as many seats. George Lansbury and Sir Stafford Cripps, members of the former Government, were elected.

The "New Party" headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, obtained a negligible number of votes and failed to elect a representative.

UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The University of Alberta are continuing their broadcasts over CKUA and CKLC. These include a musical program every Sunday at 4 p.m.; the Homemakers' Hour at 4 p.m. each Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the Symphony Hour at 5 p.m. each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Among the addresses to be broadcast shortly are the following: Cattle Finishing, Prof. Sackville, Nov. 4th, 8:30 p.m.; Early Economic Development, in Alberta, E. A. Corbett, Nov. 5th, 8:30 p.m.; Economic Principles, H. W. Hewetson, Nov. 5th, 9 p.m.; Literature, E. A. Corbett, Nov. 9th, 7:30 p.m.; Cattle Finishing, Prof. Sackville, Nov. 11th, and Civilized Milk, Dr. Thornton, Nov. 11th 8:30 p.m.; Early Economic Development, E. A. Corbett, 8:30 p.m. Nov. 12th, Supply and Demand, H. W. Hewetson, Nov. 12th, 9 p.m.

EFFICIENCY PROVEN

We understand that Hon. Charles Stewart, in a speech in Red Deer recently, expressed the opinion that the natural resources of Alberta could be administered most efficiently by a Liberal Government. The record of the late Liberal Government at Ottawa as revealed in the investigation into the Beauharnois power enterprise might have been cited to clinch the argument.

The Provincial Government and the Wheat Pool

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE, *Premier of Alberta*



NO doubt many of our people, both in urban and rural districts, are still very much interested in the financial outcome of the guarantee given by the Provincial Government to the banks in the fall of 1928, to protect the advances made by the banks to the Wheat Pool organization. As the 1929 crop has now been sold it is possible to state with accuracy the extent of the Provincial liability and at the same time to indicate the arrangement that has been completed to take care of this liability.

To refresh the memory of readers it may be advisable first to recall briefly the circumstances surrounding the giving of this guarantee. It will be remembered that for several years the price of wheat ranged at prices very considerably in excess of \$1.00 per bushel, with the result that the Wheat Pools, with the full approval of the banks of Canada, settled on an initial payment of \$1.00 per bushel.

When the Pools approached the banks to make their final arrangements to handle the 1929 crop the price of wheat was still very much in excess of \$1.00 per bushel, in fact \$1.40 per bushel, and no one, either the banks or the grain world, had any fear of any rapid decline in price. As part of their financial arrangements the Pools had to guarantee to maintain a fifteen per cent margin over and above the initial payment which, in fact, meant that their stocks of wheat at the daily closing price, together with their cash reserves, had to be fifteen per cent above the loans from the banks.

Protection of Pool's Position

After the initial payment had been fixed and a substantial portion of the crop delivered to the Pool, grain prices commenced their downward march, with the result that by the following January this margin of fifteen per cent was seriously imperilled, and steps had to be taken by the Pools to furnish additional security. Upon being approached the Provincial Governments went into the whole matter very thoroughly and we were convinced that unless the Pool's position could be protected very serious danger existed of panicky conditions arising on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with rapid and disastrous declines in wheat values which, of course, would be reflected upon farmers both within and without the Pool.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that an organization handling fifty per cent of the entire western wheat crop could not get into financial difficulties without very serious consequences to the price of the commodities handled. I, personally, have a very vivid recollection of the days spent during the latter part of 1930 when a similar situation arose with respect to that year's crop, which finally resulted in the Dominion Government taking somewhat similar action to that taken in the preceding years by the Provincial Governments. During one week it was rumored that the Pool might have to throw on the market some eight million bushels of wheat and there were two days of rapid decline—in one day the market breaking 5c and on another day breaking 8c. Undoubtedly a large number of farmers not in the Pool were sold out in those days through inability to protect their advances. When one considers the difference in level of prices between that period in 1930 and the

earlier period when the Provincial guarantees were first given, it is not hard to appreciate how sudden and great the decline might have been had similar fear been caused over the market.

It was under these conditions that the Provincial Governments decided to guarantee the advances necessary to carry the Pool handling for the 1929 crop. This action did not stop the downward trend in prices, but I have every conviction that it did steady this downward trend and did save the situation in the grain trade, the seriousness of which no one can fully estimate.

The Provincial guarantees carried the Pools through the marketing season of 1929 crop and until the fall of 1930, when it became necessary to arrange finances for the 1930 crop. It will be readily recalled that an initial payment of 60c was arranged that year as a result of the conference in the office of the Prime Minister at Ottawa, attended by the General Managers of the Canadian banks and representatives of the Pools and the Provinces. While this seemed at the time a perfectly safe initial payment, it soon transpired that the world depression had not been sufficiently understood and it was not long before this initial payment had to be dropped to 55c and then 50c, and the intervention of the Federal Government was then sought and obtained to carry the Pools through that crop year.

Maximum Indebtedness \$5,520,161.65

Without any more extensive review so far as the Provincial guarantees are concerned, the situation is that with the sale of the 1929 crop the proportion of the loss to be assumed by the Alberta Pool in connection with the overpayment on the 1929 crop has been ascertained. While certain adjustments may still have to be made, it can be definitely stated that the maximum indebtedness is \$5,520,161.65. Certain possible adjustments of interest may reduce this to a somewhat smaller amount. A complete settlement has been arranged with the banks by which the Province will issue to the banks its twenty-year bonds carrying a rate of interest at slightly over 4½ per cent, these bonds to be accepted in full satisfaction of the banks' claims.

In order to protect the Province the Alberta Pool will issue to the Province bonds similar in amount but carrying an

interest rate of 5 per cent payable over a period of twenty years, these bonds being secured by first mortgages on all of the Pool's assets including the full line of country elevators; the terminal elevator at Vancouver, with respect to which there are still certain payments to be made to the banks on cost of construction; and all of the liquid assets of the Pool such as cash on hand.

At the beginning of this Pool year the Alberta Pool had cash on deposit and savings certificates between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, but the Province was obliged to allow this money to be used in financing this year's operations. According to the Auditor's statement filed in the Provincial Legislature during the last session, a conservative estimate of the Pool's assets would place them well in excess of \$8,000,000, so that in effect the Province has security on the assets of a going concern estimated as well over \$8,000,000 for a debt of which the maximum amount will be \$5,520,161.65. At the same time an agreement has been completed between the Provincial Government and the Pool providing that the Pool will take over all the obligation to the Province; that is that payments will be made to take care of the interest obligations which the Province has assumed with respect to the bonds issued to the banks, and payments into the Sinking Fund over a period of twenty years to ultimately retire those bonds issued by the Province.

Two Reasons for Guarantee

The Provincial Government was permitted to give a guarantee in the first instances because of two considerations:

1. The consideration mentioned above in this article—to preserve an orderly market for the 1929 crop and prevent any panicky conditions arising which would result in great loss to the farmers generally, and

2. The fact that some forty thousand farmers had, over a period of years by deductions from the sale of their grain, built up a large enterprise, and a desire to save this investment to the extent possible. As the Province's liability is only a percentage of the total value of the assets thus built up over a period of years, it will be seen that the arrangement now completed gives an opportunity to those who have made this investment in previous years to preserve their investment.

It is quite clear that if the Pool is able to obtain sufficient volume of handling through its elevators to pay off the Government's claim over a period of years, the entire structure will remain as an elevator company owned by those whose deductions in previous years built up the elevator organization and a large part of these deductions may in this way be saved.

The Government has every hope that under the reorganization effected at the beginning of this crop year the Pool, under its present system of organization, will be able to take care of all obligations resting upon the Provincial Government in connection with this transaction.

An article by Premier Brownlee on Unemployment Relief appears on page 19.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Facts for Alberta Wheat Growers

At a number of shipping points in the Province elevators of Line Companies have evidently instigated a policy of discrimination as compared to other points in the Province in the way of over-grading and over-paying at these certain points in an effort to obtain business, chiefly at the expense of our Pool elevator system. Under such competitive methods some of our Pool members have been induced to market their grain through other facilities, and in view of this situation, we would ask our Pool members as well as others interested in grain marketing to give consideration to some phases involved in the marketing of 1931 crop and particularly in connection with the operations of the Alberta Pool Elevator system.

Practically every improvement from the producers' standpoint in the handling of grain in Western Canada during the past eight years has been brought about through the Wheat Pool. Many abuses have been eliminated and the producers have gained an added measure of protection in the handling and marketing of their grain as a result of Wheat Pool activities.

It is of vital importance to every grain grower that a strong grower-controlled co-operative elevator system should continue to function, and the Alberta Pool elevator organization represents the only facilities in the Province that meets these requirements. This elevator system represents an investment of approximately eight million dollars, contributed by Alberta farmers, and the only method by which this substantial equity can be protected and continued operation assured under grower-control, is through the producers of this Province extending their patronage to the system. In our opinion this applies to grain growers generally throughout the Province, whether Pool members or not.

Further, all country elevators of the Alberta Wheat Pool are operated under public license and as such are in a position to handle any grain of any farmer on any basis provided under the Canada Grain Act. We are also in a position, through an efficient Sales and Commission Department, to market such grain on the open market in competition with any other grain marketing organization, and with quite as satisfactory results. Pool members, of course, under recent modification in our growers' contract, have the privilege of marketing their wheat either on Pool basis or at open market prices, as they may elect.

We further emphasize the fact that our Pool

elevator system is on a sound financial basis, has ample working capital, is managed efficiently and can give unequalled service to the grain growers of the entire Province. Our agents are carefully selected and strictly instructed to give fair and equitable treatment to all customers, including proper weights and grades for their grain.

Alberta Pool members should not, in all fairness, seek to place any blame on the Alberta Pool elevator system for the payment situation in connection with the 1929 and 1930 pools. The sales of grain and the issuing of payments therefor came under the jurisdiction of the Central Selling Agency. The Pool elevator system had nothing to do with that situation. Responsibility for the administration and operation of the Alberta Pool Elevators has always rested with the Provincial organization and on that record the system deserves consistent support.

The Alberta Pool elevator system has been in operation for four years. In that time the giving of good service and equitable treatment to patrons at the lowest possible cost has been the main purpose kept in mind by the elevator administration. At the same time, during those four years, the excess earnings of the Alberta Pool system, after allowing for depreciation and payment of six per cent on the actual money invested, has provided an average annual sum of more than \$470,000.00. A portion of these excess earnings has been distributed to growers on a patronage basis and a portion retained by the organization to provide working capital.

This organization has previously announced, and the statement has been confirmed by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, that no deductions for elevator reserve, commercial reserve, or for re-payment to apply on the 1929 overpayment, will be taken from the proceeds of any grain delivered through Pool elevator facilities either on Pool or open market basis during 1931 season.

In closing we desire again to emphasize the importance of you delivering your grain through Pool elevators on the basis that we are endeavoring to operate these facilities without discrimination between customers and with the definite policy of extending fair treatment to all persons using such facilities. And under this policy *your patronage is essential to the continued operation of these co-operative elevator facilities under producer control.*

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Death of A. J. McPhail

The death of A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and former President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, which occurred on October 21st, removes from the ranks of the producers' co-operative movement in Western Canada one of its outstanding leaders and one of its clearest thinkers. Leadership in a farm movement requires extraordinary qualities, notably determination, hopefulness, altruism, courage and steadfastness of purpose. The late A. J. McPhail possessed these in abundance and consequently his departure from human activities creates a vacancy that cannot be filled.

Mr. McPhail had experienced the hardships of pioneering on the prairies with meagre capital, and had endured the

he said, "but the fact is that the Saskatchewan Pool organization is alive, as fully organized and as compact a unit as ever. I have not had any doubt but that this would be the case during all these months of difficulty and confusion in the public mind."

Those who were privileged to know the late Mr. McPhail intimately can abundantly testify to the great contribution he made to co-operative marketing and to the furtherance of the farmers' movement in Western Canada.

Following are a few tributes paid to the departed leader:

John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool: "His unselfish devotion to the betterment of the farmers in the west and his leadership will be very much missed in working out future problems facing agriculture in Western Canada."

Paul Bredt, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool: "He had come to possess the confidence of rural people in a degree rarely granted to any man. At the present time he was needed more than ever, not only by the farmers of Saskatchewan but by those of all Western Canada."

E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners: "His courage under adversity, and stability in prosperity were an inspiration to all his associates. His death will be a great loss to the farmers of Saskatchewan in particular and to the public life of the Dominion in general."

A. J. McPhail

(Winnipeg Free Press)

By the death of Mr. A. J. McPhail, at the early age of forty-seven years, Canada loses one of her great men. Born on an Ontario farm and raised as a farmer, the connection between his life and the land was never broken. He looked at the world with the thoughtful eyes of a man who thinks out his problems amid the wide and quiet surroundings of the fields.

In those surroundings he pondered and elaborated the idea of co-operation. Far from being satisfied with the economic arrangements in which he and his fellow-farmers were involved, A. J. McPhail decided there was a better system by which the farmers might conduct their business, namely, by co-operation. The co-operative idea developed in his mind until it became his guiding principle. He expressed it himself in the following words:

"The wonder of the modern world is the rapidity with which co-operation and all it stands for is quietly, peacefully, and quickly spreading its influence in every community, and in every land under the sun. It is as the sun, sending its warm and healing rays wherever there is trouble and inequality among men. Its ultimate result, if given freedom of action, will be to quietly, peacefully, and effectively, displace the old ruthless, coercive, competitive system, which has brought, so much suffering to mankind."

These were the convictions of the man who became President of the Canadian

Wheat Pools, and these were the sentiments he hoped it would be the good fortune of the Pools to translate in large measure into the life of Canada. Mr. McPhail saw the Pools expand into one of the greatest business enterprises in the world; and as President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool he found himself the head of a farmers' organization containing more than 80,000 members. The farmer from Bruce County became one of the great executives in modern business, and one of the world figures in modern industry.

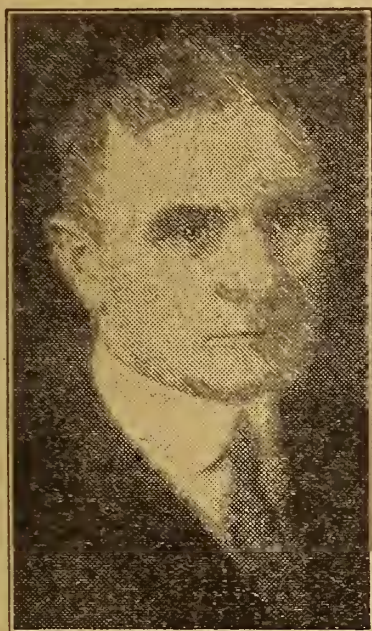
The combination of adverse economic conditions which fell like a sudden malady on the world's industrial life in 1929, had their consequences on Canada's great experiment in co-operative wheat marketing, as they had on every other commercial activity. In the years since 1929, A. J. McPhail strove grimly and doggedly against tides which were running more strongly than he could stem. He saw the Pools, under the pressure of events, being pushed into changed formations, and he saw the agricultural industry of the West fallen on days of difficulty and uncertainty. The world had encountered conditions no one in the early years of co-operative organization had foreseen.

That the struggles of the past two years undermined Mr. McPhail's rugged health is beyond question. All Western Canada appreciated the load he was carrying, and sympathized with him in his responsibilities. With his death Western Canada loses one of its outstanding personalities—one of the titans in the great enterprise of Canadian Wheat.

U.S. Wheat Producers Benefited

The U. S. Farmers National Grain Corporation, in a recent statement, says that admittedly prices are distressingly low by comparison with those of former years, and it is far more difficult under such conditions for producers to realize that they have been benefited by owning their own nation-wide marketing organization than would have been the case had the Farmers National Grain Corporation been launched during a period when world-wide economic conditions were on a constructive basis, with attendant and sustained advances in the price levels of grain commodities. Even so, it is during such times and under such condition that the benefits producers have derived are of tremendous importance and value. It is conservatively figured that prices received by producers during the past fifteen months have resulted in a saving to them of probably more than \$150,000,000 as against what would have proven true were it not for the law which made national co-operative grain marketing activities possible. Even the severest critics of the Agricultural Marketing Act cannot logically refute the contention that the influence wielded and the assistance rendered made it possible not only for the co-operative producer but for all growers of grain to obtain appreciably higher prices for their marketings.

Of Canada's productive and accessible forest land about 200,000,000 acres carry timber of merchantable size and the remaining 355,000,000 acres carry young growth of various species and ages.



The late A. J. McPHAIL

bitterness and discouragement brought about by the ravages of drought, hail, frost and other vicissitudes of nature. Left parentless in his youthful years his indomitable spirit and courage carried him over trying years when a number of younger sisters and brothers depended upon him for food, clothing and education. Latterly, when his abilities were recognized by leadership in the Saskatchewan farmers' movement, the same qualities were exhibited in the services he rendered to his fellow farmers. His rare courage provided a reservoir into which the less courageous might dip, and his integrity and unselfishness furnished an example for others in the van of the movement. He saw the Wheat Pool organization in Western Canada rise to great heights and he saw it encompassed with difficulties and troubles. He was neither unduly elated by the first circumstance nor unduly depressed by the latter. Mr. McPhail's last message to the grain growers of Saskatchewan was to stand fast by their Pool organization. "I know that we have been unfairly criticised,"

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Agricultural Notes of General Interest

Douglas Earl George of the Ministik district near Tofield won the Northern Alberta potato competition sponsored by the Optimist Club of Edmonton.

Ten tons of caragana seed have been collected in Saskatchewan and a plan is being formulated to plant the seeds throughout the country. It is estimated that ten tons of seed will plant 3,000 miles of caragana hedges. It is hoped that large scale planting of this tree will provide permanent windbreaks.

Approximately 12,000 head of cattle were shipped from Canada to the British markets during the first eight months of the present year, according to W. A. Wilson, Agricultural Representative for Canada in the United Kingdom. Good prices have been realized, on the condition and popularity of Canadian beef with the British trade. There are now eleven steamers either fitted, or being fitted, for carrying cattle from Canada.

Hog numbers in Germany, September 1st, 1931, were officially estimated at 25,400,000, an increase of 2,286,000 over a period of one year. It is estimated by German experts that the peak of the present hog production cycle would be reached this fall. In Prussia, where nearly 70 per cent of German hogs are located, a recent census indicated a decrease from last year of 35 per cent in brood sows of six months to one year of age. From October, 1930, to June, 1931, hog slaughter reached 15,508,000, the heaviest slaughter since the war.

A total of 10,000 cases of eggs for the British market have been shipped by the Canadian Poultry Pool, Winnipeg. There are 30 dozen eggs in each case, so this shipment represents 3,600,000 eggs, in this instance all from British Columbia poultry farms. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, accompanied by the Hon. T. G. Coventry, British Columbia Markets Commissioner, recently visited the warehouses of Messrs. Whiteley, Muir and Zwannenberg, Tooley Street, to inspect the first consignments.

"The sale of Canadian eggs on the English market in 1929 was a great success," said Mr. Coventry to the *Pi neer*, "but last year the World's Poultry Congress met in London, and the Canadian delegates decided that all the eggs laid in Canada could be sold in Canada. So they were—for about 10d (20 cents) a dozen, whereas on the British market they will fetch anything from 2s (50 cents) a dozen."

SHORT POULTRY CROP

Reports received by the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to date suggest that the poultry crop all over Canada this year will be decidedly "short." While specialized production has expanded materially in Quebec under the club movement, the Prairie Provinces are finding it more profitable to live "on" rather than "by" their poultry flocks. Egg prices have been disappointing with consequent heavy marketings of dressed poultry and at the same time chick production for 1931 was decidedly "off". The poultry which

comes onto the market this fall, however, will probably show a high degree of finish because of the abundance of feeds, and most of it will sell on a basis of official grades. Price will probably be a big factor controlling volume.

Cockerel Distribution Plan

Alberta producers who wish to take advantage of the Cockerel Distribution policy of the Federal Department of Agriculture should take steps at once toward this end, writes G. M. Cromie, Alberta Poultry Commissioner, in a letter to *The U.F.A.* The season for the distribution of breeding males is now at hand and by securing birds early a much better selection will be possible.

Under the Cockerel Distribution policy the Federal Government pays transportation costs and one-third of the bird cost, with a maximum of five dollars. The purpose of the policy is to assist in the distribution of good breeding stock among the farms of the country in order to improve the production qualities and to lower production costs on farm flocks.

The policy is conducted through the medium of recognized Approved or Accredited Flock Associations, or, in the event that such organizations are not existent in districts where producers wish to take advantage of the policy, through specially organized flock improvement clubs. It is required that negotiations with the Department and payment of premiums to the extent of one-third of the purchase price be conducted through the club secretary.

Flocks Already Organized

In the instance of Approved or Accredited flocks already organized and whose members wish to take advantage of the Cockerel Distribution Policy, the secretary should communicate with the various members to ascertain their needs. A statement of these should then be sent to Ottawa showing the names and addresses of the various members desiring males, and the breed and number in each case. The Department will select the birds to best advantage and will pay the transportation to a central unloading point for the association. The full costs of the birds, which will not exceed five dollars per bird to comply with the policy, must be paid by the buyers to the seller. Forms will be applied to the secretary of the association to be filled out showing the number and costs of the birds purchased by the various members and on return of this a cheque will be issued by the Department to the secretary, covering the remittance due to all members of the club and to be distributed to each member by the secretary.

Producers in districts where approved or accredited flocks do not exist, and who wish to take advantage of the policy, should proceed to organize a local flock improvement club. Such a club shall consist of at least ten members, each of whom shall own at least fifty purebred females, and a secretary shall be appointed. An application for such club organization shall be sent to the Department together with a statement, as outlined in the previous paragraph, of the number of male birds required by each member.

Forms for making application for club organization or in the case of clubs al-

ready organized for stating the number of males required may be secured in Alberta through the office of G. M. Cormie, Poultry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. All such forms, when filled out, shall be forwarded to the Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

All applications to participate in the policy must be for at least ten birds.

Producers participating in this policy are assured of securing desirable breeding birds. Only males between the ages of six months and one year will be accepted from breeders and such males will be inspected before shipment on a basis of production qualities, size, type, vigor and freedom from disqualifications. Insofar as possible males from R.O.P. and Registered stock will be selected.

Chicago International Exhibition 1931

By E. L. GRAY, Field Crops Commissioner

The International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago does not need any introduction to those farmers of Alberta who have been following the exhibitions program of the Province for some years. The territory which is now included in the Province of Alberta was represented at this Show some years before the Province of Alberta itself was formed; during the past twenty years the exposition has been more or less an annual event in the lives of many of our farmers, and to some of them it has become commonplace.

You may not be particularly interested in the prizes won by Alberta exhibitors some years ago; you might be interested in what was won there last season. Last year we forwarded approximately fifty samples of grain. We won eight prizes in the class for hard Red Spring Wheat, to which of course our well-known varieties of Marquis and Reward belong. We won two prizes in Hard Red Winter wheat; one prize in flax; four prizes in oats; four prizes in alfalfa—a total of twenty-six prizes in all. In addition to this number of ordinary premiums, our growers won the World's Championship with Hard Red Spring Wheat and with peas, and a First Prize with Timothy.

Each year it has been customary for the Province to give certain assistance to its exhibitors at Chicago. It has been customary to pay the shipping costs on the exhibits to and from an Alberta assembling point to Chicago and to grant honoraria of \$150 and \$100 to the winners of Championships and First Prizes respectively. In some cases the same sample of grain won not only a First but a Championship. This year a change is being made in the special premiums given; the change is this: All regular prizes won by Alberta exhibitors at Chicago will be duplicated. Special premiums of \$150 and \$100 will be granted to winners of championships and firsts respectively, but in no case will the same sample of grain be awarded more than one premium. In the event of a sample winning more than one, the exhibitor will be paid only the one of the greatest value.

By this change it is hoped to allot the monies given as premiums over a greater

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

number of exhibitors. The change will mean a fairly nice little prize for any exhibitor who gets into the prize money. For example, in the Hard Red Spring Wheat class there are seventy-two regular placings; first prize is \$20; prizes range down to \$1 for placing of fifty-eighth to seventy-second prize. Prizes monies are proportionately good in other seeds as well.

The change in the manner of giving premiums has not affected the regulations governing shipping costs. The Department will pay the shipping costs on exhibits going from Alberta which have been approved by officials of the Department as of sufficiently high quality to be worthy of showing in Chicago. It is doubtful if it will be necessary to assemble the exhibits at one point this year. We hope that small shipments may go forward from two or three points, inspection of them being made at these outlying points.

The date of the International this year is November 28th to December 5th. Entries close in Chicago on November 10th. Entries should be received at the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, not later than November 5th. Entry forms and full particulars as to shipping plans, or other information in connection with the Show, may be secured from the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or from the Field Husbandry Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Quality of Canadian 1931 Wheat

Dr. F. J. Birchard, chemist in the Board of Grain Commissioners, states that as a result of tests made by him, he finds the baking quality of 1931 Canadian wheat is fully equal, if not superior, to that of last year. The weights per bushel of the first four grades of average sample are all higher than last year and yield a higher percentage of flour. The difference in the flour yields between the different grades this year is much smaller than usual, amounting to not more than 2 per cent between average No. 1 Hard and average No. 3 Northern, as compared with over 5 per cent in averages of the 1930 crop.

Comparing the results reported on the 1930 crop, the general baking quality, grade for grade, is superior to that of last year in every particular. In every case the loaf volumes are larger and the texture equal to or better than that of the previous crop.

On the examination of 45-65 samples the average protein content for the first four grades is 14.3 per cent. This is 1.2 per cent higher than the 1930 crop.

When blended with soft, low-protein wheats, excellent results are obtained. Thus the addition of 20 to 40 per cent of No. 1 Northern to a typical soft English wheat increases the loaf volume by 20 and 30 per cent respectively without impairment of the texture or other baking qualities.

The E. J. Bawlf Co., Ltd., one of the largest and best known grain brokerage houses of Western Canada, went into liquidation October 9th, following the cancellation of the company's registration in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and its suspension from the Winnipeg Stock Exchange. W. S. Newton has been appointed provisional liquidator.

TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages.

By F. J. GOULD

CHAPTER 14

"This way for pepper!"—"Who'll buy wine of Spain?"—"Gentlemen, if you want quicksilver, this way!"—"Fine French wax candles for fine mansions!"—"Ladies, look at my lovely silks!"—"Behold my yellow amber for necklaces!"—"On my stall are the finest furs in the world!"—"See my beautiful Flemish linen!"—"Glass, glass, German glass!"—"High-class sticky black tar!"—"All ye who love fish, come hither for salted Baltic Sea herrings!"

These bawlings arose from men who kept stalls at a great fair, or open-air market, near Cambridge in Old England, six hundred and more years ago. In broken English, the cries were uttered by Italian merchants, French, Flemish, Dutch, German; and the buyers walked eagerly in Goldsmith's Row, Furrier's Row, Fish Row, etc., and the rich gentlemen had clean shoes, and the poor folk had dusty feet after their tramp from far-away villages to the big September fair. Such fairs were held in many towns of England, and on the continent of Europe.

Did you notice the big-boned, bearded German merchants? They were the leading traders. In small ships—each ship with one large sail belying in the wind—they came from ports of the Baltic Sea and North Sea. These business men from the East were often called Easterlings and their gold money was good metal; and an Easterling, or Sterling Pound, was a glittering coin that villagers and common townfolk never handled. Look at a map of Europe. Let your eye sweep from Boulogne in France, London in England, to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the isles in the Baltic, and so to Russia. All over this region went the busy, money-making comrades of the Pound Sterling, and when they came home to Liibeck, Hamburg, Danzig, Hamelin and other towns, they lodged in fine houses with wide gates, and many windows, and high-pointed towers, and well furnished rooms where harps and organs made music, and roasted meat smoked, and spiced cakes were piled in heaps for feasters. Ah! but once upon a time, the Easterlings had had less easy days; for, as their ships crossed the Baltic, they might be suddenly attacked by pirates, and curses shook the misty air, and blood smeared the decks, and corpses floated on the grey waters. On land, also, the Easterlings met troubles. As they rode their pack-horses by forests, and in valleys, armed men would perhaps sally out from stone-walled castles, led by loud-voiced barons, and the men of the fortress would rob the men of the merchant guild.

Gild! This word is an echo from our last chapter, which told of the masters, journeymen and apprentices of the guilds of arts and crafts. The Easterlings did not make things. They traded. They had banded themselves into a "Hanse," or Co-operation, or Company, or Gild, or League, often called the Hansa, a Hanseatic League. They cleared the northern seas of pirates, and stuck the

pirates' heads on poles (alas! such were the coarse ways of that age!) and they put down robbers and they kept order in cities with their councils; and they built houses for widows, and cottages for the poor; and they came down with a heavy hand on traders who sold bad wares, such as bad cloth, etc. The League was ruled by a Council that met at Liibeck, or some other big city, and the Council would send business letters, sealed with wax, to kings and princes.

About 1370, the League fought a war with the rough and fiery King of Denmark. An old story says the King, in disguise, sneaked into Wisby town, on the Gothland isle near Sweden, and made love to a goldsmith's daughter, and she told him of the treasure stores and secrets of the place. At that time, Wisby's church had red windows which, after dark, shot out a crimson glow like a light-house and gave guidance to seamen. The King afterwards came with a Danish fleet, stormed the port, sacked Wisby, and buried the slain citizens in a big mound. But the Hansa rallied, a battle of the Baltic ruined the King's fleet, and the goldsmith's daughter was buried alive by the furious Hansa men. We praise the Hansa's co-operation, but we grieve over the cruelties committed in its good name. Oft-times, indeed, the Hansa merchants swelled with pride and vanity. That is why a tale (of course a legend) told of a Hansa city by the sea that was sunk to the ocean bed as a punishment for its greed, and, once yearly, on Good Friday, it rose up to the sunlight, and its silver walls and marble pillars shone, and its richly dressed folk, greedy and selfish, were seen in the busy streets; and then, as the stars of justice and brotherhood gleamed in the Friday evening sky, the profiteering city sank again to the "dark, unfathomed caves of ocean."

Still, in those rugged centuries, the Hansa co-operators were more orderly and steady than many barons and princes, and their trading vessels were sometimes known as Peace Ships. And if you had seen the merchant-gildsmen marching on a holy day to church, and kneeling in solemn Catholic prayer; or assembled in a Gild-Hall, whose wall showed a picture of the Angels and Devils at the "Last Judgment," and standing silent as a Hansa judge rose up to pass sentence on all evil-doers, you would have counted them as honest citizens, and upholders of law and order.

The Hansa men came to England in the 13th century, and, near London Bridge, were allowed to build a strong office, or "factory" and, for a long time they carried on the chief trade of London, importing iron, fur, wax, herrings, etc. Right well they dined on salmon and wine; and it is said that the fat John Falstaff, of whom Shakespeare tells laughing stories, knew the way to the "Steelyard," (as the German factory was named), and passed the examinations in wine drinking. But times changed. Up rose the Protestants, who had no mind for eating herrings on fast days. Now "merchant

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

adventurers"—English especially—soured the seas, and did great trade. The glory of the old Baltic co-operators passed away. London and England told the Hansa to go. In 1598 the Steelyard was closed, and sad Germans walked out and sailed away for ever. The League's sun set, and the League died. But it had played a fine part. It had served the genius of co-operation in the way it thought best.

And did I not speak of the Hansa town of Hamelin in Brunswick? Was it not there that the Pied Piper dwelt? Did he not blow his pipe, and lead forth girls and boys to a Never-never land? I also blow a pipe; and in my next chapter I will lead you forth into the wonderful Land of Money!

(Another chapter will appear in the next issue.)

Strange and Gardiner

Alberta Labor News: Considerable publicity was given to a statement made by Major Strange in reply to Robert Gardiner, M.P., who was reported to have said that the Argentine and Australia had the edge on Canada when it came to selling wheat. With a stinging little cut at Mr. Gardiner whom he advised to be sure of his facts, the Major proceeded to show that Canada was selling more wheat to Britain than either the Argentine or Australia.

But the statistics quoted by Major Strange are no answer at all to Mr. Gardiner's statement. The fact still remains that the Argentine, despite the fact that it is not a part of the British Empire, has an advantage over Canada in the matter of selling wheat to Britain. The Argentine is not an industrial country. It is chiefly concerned with producing and selling products of the land like wheat and cattle. It recognizes Britain as a great market for those products and it says to Britain: "You buy our wheat and cattle and we'll buy from you manufactured products." In other words the Argentine is prepared to exchange its wheat and cattle for British goods.

Canada on the other hand, is not prepared to do anything of the kind. We are anxious to sell our wheat, but when Britain suggests that we take manufactured products in return, we say: "Oh, no, we can't do that; we want to manufacture our own goods, and not only will we not exchange our wheat for your textiles, but we intend to make our tariff wall high enough to keep your stuff out."

The fact that we sell as much wheat as we do to Britain is a remarkable tribute to the high quality of our grain. Certainly the Argentine has a distinct trading advantage over us, and that accounts for the fact that they can sell to Britain such a very large quantity of wheat that is inferior to ours.

The *Labor News* cannot see any point in Major Strange going out of his way to snipe at the President of the U.F.A. because the latter draws public attention to something that should be known in Western Canada. But of course Major Strange is the chief propagandist for the grain trade and in that capacity we suppose he is expected to take a shot at the farmers' organizations when he gets the chance.

The Houston Lie

The statement made by a Winnipeg grain man to a conference of grain dealers held at Houston, Texas, that the Canadian Wheat Pool had cost the farmers of Western Canada a hundred million dollars, is both slanderous and untrue. However, it is quite in accord with the wild-eyed statements made by opponents of this organization ever since it was started and it now seems apparent that this campaign of calumny and misrepresentation is bound to continue.

It is a matter of record, and unbiased observers will support the contention, that the Wheat Pool's course of action undoubtedly prevented a precipitous decline in prices in the fall of 1929-30, and since then has been a stabilizing factor in the wheat market, which actually saved many millions of dollars to grain growers in Western Canada. That the Wheat Pool during 1930-31 was the means of preventing a decline of unheard-of low prices is the testimony of no less a personage than the Premier of Canada, Honorable R. B. Bennett. Mr. Bennett said in the House of Commons last spring, and the statement is reported in *Hansard* of April 28th: "The banks have lent the money to the farmers, to the Pool, which is the voluntary organization created by the farmers themselves and not by the country. The banks were called upon to do one of two things: support the market by continuing to advance money; or stop doing so and let wheat drop to 40 cents." Mr. Young, a member of parliament from Weyburn, then asked Mr. Bennett: "Would wheat have dropped 40 cents if you had not taken the action you did?" Mr. Bennett replied, "I cannot say; I can only say that that is the judgment of those well able to express an opinion on the subject." Mr. Bennett said further: "The Pool controlled over 50 per cent of the wheat of Canada and the support given to the Pool protected and supported the non-pool wheat. That was well-known by everybody. At a given date on the Winnipeg exchange it is a fact known to those who take the trouble to investigate, that but for the action taken by the Government the bottom would have dropped entirely out of the market."

The statement of Hon. Mr. Bennett, bearing as it does all the prestige accruing to the remarks of the Premier of Canada, can be taken as better evidence by the people of Canada than the bitter and prejudiced utterances of a vindictive Winnipeg grain man. It is the actual truth that Wheat Pool members have borne the burden and weight of the Winnipeg grain market, not so much to their individual benefit as to the benefit of every grain grower in Canada, and consequently every phase of commercial life in Canada. In bearing this burden it is true that the Pool organization has met with financial difficulties, but at the same time they can have this satisfaction, that on the testimony of the Premier of Canada they have been successful in obtaining millions of dollars more for the product of Canadian grain farms.

Without the presence of the Wheat Pool, controlling practically 50 per cent of Western Canada's wheat, the Canadian Government would have been unable to hold prices on the Winnipeg grain exchange, as Hon. Mr. Bennett intimates was done, except at terrific cost. It was only by the presence of the Pool

in Canada that this has been accomplished with a minimum of disturbance.

Using "Crutches"

Furthermore, we have the evidence of another leading Winnipeg grain man, James Richardson, before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in the House of Commons, not later than last July, openly suggesting that the Canadian Government use the same methods as they did the year before to prevent a disastrous sinking of prices during the present crop year. Apparently Mr. Richardson had a distinctly different idea of the value of the Pool organization to that of the grain man who spoke in Houston, Texas. Mr. Richardson suggested that the Pool organization be used to put a crutch under the Winnipeg market in order to prevent price disaster, in case such a situation arose. Mr. Richardson's actual words are as follows: "If the Government feel that a temporary economic situation is resulting in wheat selling for the time being below what it should sell for, but that would right itself in six weeks' or two months' time—if they want to do that—if they want to put a little muscle into the market, inject a crutch under it for a little while, if they think it is wise to do that whilst operating through the ordinary channels of trade where you can step in, it has cost you nothing if you are right." Mr. Campbell, M.P., asked Mr. Richardson, "How do you suggest that the Government could put a crutch under the market with the existing trade machine?" Mr. Richardson replied: "Mr. McFarland is operating for the general manager of the Wheat Pools and it might be possible that his services and facilities could be utilized."

The evidence given in this case by Hon. Mr. Bennett and in an inferential way by James Richardson, can be taken as being substantially more correct and truthful in preference to the irresponsible utterances of the individual who spoke at Houston. The latter gentleman also made some critical remarks regarding the United States' farm board. It is not for the Alberta Wheat Pool to discuss the merits or demerits of that organization, but one thing is known—that during the particular period when 350 million bushels of United States' wheat went into domestic consumption, the farm board held prices at figures that enabled United States wheat producers to sell their wheat at an average price of from 20 to 30 cents a bushel above world-level prices. That action alone has more than justified the existence of the farm board organization.

Julius McIntyre, quoted as a meteorologist, made the statement in Montreal recently that the diversion of water from the Great Lakes chain by the city of Chicago has resulted in drought in the Canadian west and unusually rainy weather in Europe. He says that Chicago's action has resulted in the drawing off more water than the Mississippi can conveniently handle and has swollen the Gulf Stream. The results are, according to this man, that Europe is getting the rainfall that formerly fell on the prairies of western North America.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

The 1931-32 Wheat Pool

In view of the fact that a fair percentage of wheat is being pooled, and there are indications that the volume of Pool grain is increasing, it may be well to point out that in accepting wheat this year for marketing on a pool basis, a special agreement is necessary. This special agreement, properly signed by the grower, must accompany all duplicate copies of growers' certificates reported to head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The purpose of this special agreement is to definitely outline the conditions under which the wheat is to be pooled. The original growers' contract authorized the Pool to pledge the grain delivered to it as security for advances made by the banks for the purpose of making the initial payment. Now the question has arisen whether in view of the fact that the delivery clause of the contract has been modified, such modification has not affected the right of the Pool to deal with the grain as was originally intended. In other words, the question

whether the decision of the Pool to give each contract-signer the right to sell his grain, in any way he saw fit, did or did not affect the standing of the contract.

In order to protect all parties against the possibility of legal difficulties, it was decided to place the matter beyond doubt, and any grower delivering wheat to the 1931-32 pool should sign this new form. This form gives the Alberta Wheat Pool the right to pledge pool grain to the banks as security for advances. The Alberta Pool must borrow money to make the initial payment on Pool wheat and without definite authority from the grower there is some doubt whether warehouse receipts or documents of title could be hypothecated to the banks as security for such advances. As the initial payment to the grower is an advance against his grain, this new form is similar to that signed by any grower when he delivers grain to an elevator and receives an advance against such grain in store.

Standards Set for 1931 Wheat

Standards for the grading of the 1931 wheat of Western Canada, and those governing export wheat, were set by the western grain standards board when it met in Winnipeg a short time ago. All grades of wheat from No. 1 hard down to No. 5 wheat, and the various grades of coarse grains, were dealt with, and samples submitted by J. A. Fraser, the chief grain inspector, approved by the board.

Some discussion took place over the moisture content of wheat, there being a suggestion that the limit be raised, but after consideration of the matter it was decided to maintain 14.5 per cent as the maximum for straight grade grain.

The milling and baking report submitted by the chemist to the board of grain commissioners was approved.

Garnet wheat will be excluded from the northern classes of Manitobas after July 31st, 1932, if a resolution unanimously adopted by the board is approved at the next session of the Canadian Parliament. It will, instead, be graded as a separate variety in grades to be known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Garnet, and anything which fails to meet the requirements of these grades will be included in the lower grades of red spring wheat.

E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, has taken the matter up with the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and asked the board to so amend its regulations as to permit of these three grades of Garnet wheat being delivered against the futures contract, in the event of the new grades being embodied in the Canada Grain Act. The matter is under consideration now, but the exchange has not given its reply.

Such action on the part of the exchange would permit hedging operations in Garnet wheat and would doubtless work less hardship on the producer than if this wheat was not tenderable on the contract. At present it can be delivered as a component part of No. 2 or No. 3 Northern wheat, in which grades it has been found in increasing quantities during the past few years.

Considerable discussion took place as to the merits and demerits of this variety of grain before the resolution already referred to was passed by the

board. Herbert Sellers, speaking for Canadian millers in general, and the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., in particular, complained that Garnet wheat was doing injury to the general quality of No. 2 Northern, and felt that it should be graded separately.

This opinion was endorsed by other members of the board representing the growers in the three Prairie Provinces, some expressing the opinion that in these days of keen competition only the best goods could be sold, and if the mixture of Garnet with Marquis, or wheat equal in value to Marquis, was retarding the sale of Canadian wheat, then Garnet should be sold as a separate grade.

Dean Shaw, of Saskatoon University, believed that the susceptibility of Garnet wheat to sprouting would be a big factor in curtailing the growth of this variety, at least in northern Saskatchewan, where many farmers had had a lot of grief at harvest time from this cause.

Milling methods were queried by some members who were anxious to secure data as to whether milling practices or the wheat were most to blame for the results that had been obtained with Garnet wheat, while other opinion held that an educational campaign should be conducted among farmers to curtail varieties and grow only the most suitable milling wheats.

Dr. F. J. Birchard, who went overseas in 1929 in company with L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, to secure data from British and European millers who had been furnished with samples of Garnet wheat by the Canadian Government for the purpose of reporting on its milling and baking qualities, stated that the results obtained abroad showed considerable inconsistency. In some cases improper methods had been used in the milling of the wheat. He personally was satisfied, however, that the results from Garnet were not as good as those from Marquis, although his experience had shown that when the mixture of Garnet was less than 30 per cent it made little difference to the flour.

Garnet wheat was first supplied to Western farmers for testing purposes in field areas, in the spring of 1926, and the

following year, when it began to arrive in fair volume, the inspection department would not grade it higher than No. 2 Northern because it failed to meet the requirements of the higher grades as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

This procedure was protested by the growers in 1928, and in the spring of 1929 the Canadian Government sent a sample shipment consisting of 6,700 bushels of Garnet wheat to representative British and European millers, at the same time asking them to furnish the Government with the data they obtained.

Canadian millers have always protested the inclusion of Garnet in the Northern grades, their claim being that it required different treatment from Marquis and produced a flour that was not suitable to the requirements of their market.

News and Views

Eric W. Cormack, Glen Laverak Farm, Aliz.—Remember, a lot of us are backing you to the last ditch. We simply cannot imagine ourselves without a Wheat Pool now—it is necessary for us, if we are to carry on at all.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has come to the conclusion that world wheat stocks have now been reduced to normal. He suggests that as soon as wheat speculators come to an appreciation of current facts the price of wheat will advance materially.

It is reported that the United States Farm Board is negotiating with France for the sale of 50,000,000 bushels of its wheat holdings, and also with Germany for the disposal of a second large quantity of wheat. If completed these transactions, together with previous sales made to Brazil and Germany, will reduce by fifty per cent the original holdings of 265,000,000 bushels.

Protests have been registered from Edmonton against the proposal to grade Garnet wheat separately, as suggested by the Grain Standards Board. It is suggested that special grading of Garnet will reduce the price ten cents a bushel under Marquis and other hard wheats and deal a severe blow to farmers of Northern Alberta who have been growing this variety because of its early maturity.

Net losses for the 53 line hail insurance companies operating in Western Canada amounted to \$403,051 in 1931, as compared with \$2,651,326 in 1930, or a decrease in losses of \$2,248,275. At the same time the gross premiums in the three Prairie Provinces dropped from \$2,956,389 last year to \$431,120 in 1931, representing a decrease of \$2,525,269 in the gross income of the insurance companies. Alberta had suffered particularly heavy losses in proportion to the premiums paid for the past few years.

C. Haley, of Marley, Ill.—I received a letter from my renter on my Alberta farm, saying he had delivered my 1931 wheat to the Pool elevator in Dalemead and that I should write you as to what disposition I wished you to make of it. I am very friendly with our Pool and am very anxious that it continues to do business. I therefore will ask you to deliver the wheat Mr. has stored in your elevator to the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Interests of the United Farm Women

New Russia's Primer

A Text Book for Children Which Has Become One of the Best Sellers Among Adults in North America

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

As I wrote you last month, thoughts and opinions change, sometimes in a few short years. It is not very long since to be at all interested in Russia branded one as almost a dangerous character. To put it mildly, it at least showed a most undesirable trait in any person. Now we learn that "New Russia's Primer," a book prepared by a Russian engineer named Ilin, for children from twelve to fourteen years of age in the schools, is one of the best sellers in the United States, and one of the chosen books of "The Book of the Month Club."

Perhaps there are many of you who will not see the book and who may be interested to know something of what is being instilled in the minds of the children, because we continually are reminded that children can in a generation think in quite different terms; witness the change from buggies and wagons to cars and trucks.

This book puts before the children the provisions of the Five Year Plan and the reason for it and the ideals behind all the work. Though it was written for children it is also most interesting reading for adults. It begins not with a story or a piece of poetry but it quotes some figures from the Five Year Plan and explains that every figure is a picture:

51, 378,000, 3,385, 42.

51 means blast-furnaces.

378,000 means tractors.

3,385 means locomotives.

42 means electric stations.

Behind that "mountains are being hewn out, rivers appear where none existed, a swamp is transformed into a lake; steppes where only feather grass and red top grew, thousands of acres of wheat wave in the breeze; steel masts rise over the country with arms upholding wires; through these wires runs the current, runs the power and the might of rivers and waterfalls, of peat swamps and coal beds." All this the author, Ilin, says is in this book of figures which is called the Five Year Plan. The plan, it may be explained, is to equip Russia, which is still a backward country industrially and agriculturally, with modern industrial and agricultural equipment and at the same time raise the cultural level of all the people.

When Plan Began

The Plan, he explains, was first discussed in December, 1927, at the fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party, and on the 1st of October, 1928, its fulfilment was begun. You will notice that in his way of stating it there is no question whatever of the success of the venture.

Ilin refers to America's large factories and their marvellous turn-out, but he adds that they have no general plan. He instances three wealthy Americans

who wish to invest their money in some manufacture there for the sake of profit—for all manufacture there is for that purpose. Agents investigate for a favorable field and eventually all three happen to decide on hats. Factories are built, workmen engaged and a huge production of hats follows and the market is overstocked. Despite extensive advertising to try and induce people to buy hats, and despite tremendous decrease in the price, the hats remain unsold, with the result that the factories are closed and soon the machinery is useless while the workmen are unemployed.

Then he quotes from Stuart Chase's "Tragedy of Waste" instances of melons, milk and green vegetables being dumped in rivers, of crops being left ungathered or being burned, while at the same time people are starving.

"The Tragedy of Waste"

Again the American economist, Stuart Chase, is quoted to the effect that after his fortieth birthday a man is no longer wanted in a factory and at that age the American workman is an old man, so that the machine there is the enemy of the workman, but Ilin says: "The more machines we have the easier will be the work, the shorter will be the working day, the brighter and happier will be the lives of all. We build factories in order that there may be no poverty, no filth, no sickness, no unemployment, no exhausting labor; in order that life may be rational and just. We build factories in order that these mechanical helpers may belong to all and work for all equally. We build in our country a new, and unheard of, a socialistic order."

Then the author goes on to reveal the wonderful wealth of raw material of the country and how scouts have been scouring the country, pricking the earth to learn its possibilities. Since 1919 the Academy of Science alone has organized 371 expeditions. Its members have discovered material for glass, sulphur for paper and rubber and for spraying the crops, soda for soap, salt in abundance, zinc and copper, coal and peat, iron and oil. Then he explains how giant workmen in the form of machines must take these treasures from the earth. They must conquer the wind and the rivers, and he stops to give an instance of what they have already done in harnessing a river's strength.

Ilin pictures the antiquated methods followed previously in Russia in coal mining and the drudgery of the work compared with the modern methods of the American mines. With the new methods of mining and the recent discoveries, he states, they will have sufficient for their needs. In the old day the coal was often one place and the factories another. The old manufacturers had a plan which was to extract as much profit as possible. Very often they built factories not where the coal was cheap and not where raw materials were cheap,

but where people were cheap. Before the revolution the peasants held little land and had little to eat, and they were ready to work for farthings so that the manufacturers built factories near this human raw material of flesh and bones.

As to burning wood, that will soon be a thing of the past, and they will build rather than destroy the forests, and Ilin quotes a Russian poem:

"What do we plant
Planting forests?
Masts and rails,
To hold the sails,
Beams we plant.

"What do we plant
Planting forests?
Airy wings
To cleave the skies.
Windows and doors
And ties we grow." etc

He emphasizes the wealth of the country in peat and tells how it is prepared for use. Its wonderful wealth in oil is also set before the readers.

Ilin looks into the future when, it is hoped, with mechanical helpers in the form of electrical machinery everywhere in the street, in the home and in the factory, noiseless, nimble, stalwart electrical servants will work for man.

He takes the children in imagination to where draftsmen are at work planning the location and the details of new factories with homes for the workmen and all complete. Everything is in mass production, huge giants are at work he explains for the reason that the expense is less and convenience greater in the large units. After telling of some of the wonders of the factories, the Primer states that in Russia the greatest need is for machines to produce machines; what a wonderful ally the chemist is, teaching people to make use of apparently worthless material and discovering new sources of necessary materials, is also told.

Many Kinds of Coal

The author writes that there are many kinds of "coal"—black coal—the coal from the mines; there is green coal—the peat from the swamps; there is white coal—the energy of the waterfall; there is azure coal—the energy of the wind; there is blue coal—the energy of the tides of the sea; there is yellow coal—the energy of the rays of the sun; and there is one more coal, one more source of energy—bread (Russia, we must remember is a great bread eating nation). A piece of bread, he says, is not merely a piece of bread but a charge of energy, several hours of concentrated labor of hands or feet or brain, and it is a coal the people need no less than the coal for the furnaces, and in addition to the bread, they need meat and milk, butter and vegetables.

The Farmers' Problems

As farmers we realize that many of our troubles are similar to those of farmers elsewhere, and that nature plays the same tricks with us, but the Primer asks: "Can we command the sun to shine and not to shine or the rain to fall or cease falling or the winds to cease?" The reply is given that while all those

(Continued at foot of page 15)

Convention Plans Made by U.F.W.A. Executive

Plans for the forthcoming Annual Convention of the U.F.W.A. were drawn up and a tentative program agreed upon at a meeting of the Executive of the U.F.W.A. held in the Central Office, Calgary, from October 14th to 16th inclusive. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Warr, and Mrs. Price and Mrs. He burn, Vice-presidents, and Miss Bate-man, Secretary, were present throughout the sessions.

Among the speakers who will be invited to address the Convention are Premier Brownlee, Hon. Irene Parby, Hon. George Hoadley, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Mrs. J. W. Field. The possibility of holding a pageant depicting the history of the U.F.W.A., with past officers taking part, will be investigated by Mrs. Price as a committee acting for the Executive. The suggestion that such a pageant should be held was received from Mrs. McDaniel. Miss Brighty, Acting Superintendent of District Nurses, has kindly agreed to arrange for a Health Exhibit at the Convention.

Upon receipt of a letter from the Department of the Secretary of State, to the effect that the Governor-General did not see fit to interfere in respect to any portion of the sentence passed upon John E. Beattie, the Secretary was in-

structed in reply to express the disappointment of the Executive, and also to write R. D. Tighe, K.C., of Edmonton, who had taken up the case of this boy of twenty, sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, with lashes, expressing appreciation of his efforts to have clemency exercised in this case. (Full details of this matter have already been published in *The U.F.A.*)

Against Use of Lash

The Executive decided to draft a resolution asking for suspension of the use of the lash in Canada.

A letter was received from the Barristers' Association of Edmonton, in reply to a suggestion that they should establish a "Poor Prisoners' Defence Association" such as exists in England; the letter stated that the Barristers' Executive were considering the matter. A similar suggestion will be made by the U.F.W.A. Executive to the Calgary Barristers' Association.

A 1932 program for U.F.W.A. Locals was drawn up, and a copy will be sent to each Local with the December bulletin.

In accordance with a request of the Board, ribbons will be presented to Directors whose constituencies show the the greatest increase in membership in the current year.

NEW RUSSIA'S PRIMER

(Continued from page 15)

things are impossible, the people can choose grains that are least susceptible to drought; they can dig irrigation ditches and they can protect the fields by a wall of forest trees. He pictures the wasteful expensive production on the small peasant farms and the advantages for Russia of the co-operative farms or artels.

After referring to the railway plans, to the manufacturing plans and to their various constructions, Ilin adds: "But still more difficult, still more grandiose, is yet another task; to change the lives of millions of people, to pull poverty and darkness and slavery out by the roots."

He looks forward confidently to the future, when those whose standard of living is now low will live better; he pictures the uncomfortable homes of the laborers and peasants of today and compares them with the spacious community homes of the future, and one paragraph may interest many, for it begins "Down with the kitchen! We shall destroy the little penitentiary! In a factory kitchen one person can prepare from fifty to one hundred dinners per day. We shall force machines to peel the potatoes, wash the dishes, cut the bread, stir the soup and make the ice cream."

City of the Future

Then the Primer paints the picture of the city of the future with possibly an electric station as the centre with factories round it, which in turn will be surrounded with a green wall of trees and parks and thus be separated from the residential part which will be planned to give as much light and sunshine to all as possible. Trees and flowers and birds will make the cities (which will never be allowed to be as large as the big cities of today) as quiet and restful and beautiful as possible. Then hours will be shorter, and work easier.

Millions of workers are striving to fulfill the Five Year Plan successfully;

everyone hopes that life will be better afterwards. Yes, Ilin adds, life will be better afterwards if we will it. "A great plan men have conceived, a great task they have set themselves. To change nature and to change themselves. Are we, such as we are, fit for the new life? We need factories not only to refine iron and steel, we also need factories to refine people; we need schools, universities, libraries, cottage reading rooms; we need books and newspapers. We must eradicate drunkenness; we must close shops of alcohol and replace saloons with theatres and moving pictures, with clubs and rest rooms.

"We must root out uncouthness and ignorance, we must change ourselves, we must become worthy of a better life. And this better life will not come as a miracle; we ourselves must create it. But to create it we need knowledge; we need strong hands, yes, but we need strong minds too."

Ilin closes his book with an account of some particular work for the children to do, but as my letter is already over long, I shall leave that possibly for a letter for them later.

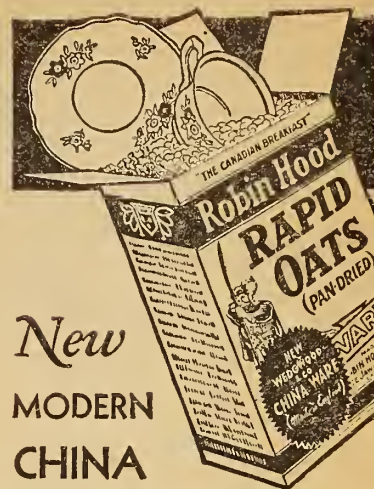
Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

"New Russia's Primer," of the Five Year Plan is published in Canada by Thomas Allen, Toronto, price \$1.75.

World Disarmament

The Edmonton Branch of the Women's International League which has been circulating copies of the polyglot petition for World Disarmament throughout the Province, wishes to advise all those who still have these forms that in order to have them forwarded to Geneva with the many others from Canada they must be



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sent to the Edmonton Branch by the 20th of November.

There is still time for additional copies to be sent to any who may desire to procure more signatures for World Disarmament. These will be gladly sent to all who apply to the Edmonton Branch W.I.L., Box 432, Edmonton.

Col. C. P. Meredith, General Secretary of the League of Nations Society of Canada, in his report on the Disarmament Campaign in *Interdependence* says: "Five hundred thousand Canadians signed for service in the World War. Five hundred thousand Canadians must sign the declaration for World Disarmament."

Macleod U.F.W.A. Conference

A most successful U.F.W.A. Conference was held at the Claresholm Agricultural School, on October 17th, with Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director, in the chair states a report from Mrs. A. J. Bell, Okotoks.

In the morning session reports were heard from some ten Locals, and a very fine address on "Citizenship and Patriotism" was given by Mrs. B. F. Kiser, of High River. After the luncheon interval Miss Margaret Wight, vice-president of the Junior Branch, spoke on the need of encouraging Junior Locals. J. J. Strang briefly outlined the reforms instituted by the Wheat Pool during the last eight years.

Mr. Moffatt, with a choir of children from the public school, gave a splendid demonstration of the teaching of group singing, and later spoke on the teaching of music in rural schools.

Mrs. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., made a stirring appeal to the organized farm women to tackle the urgent questions of peace and the problems facing youth. Mr. Benn, of the school staff, spoke on the need of scientific agricultural training, and Mr. Walker, M.L.A., gave an interesting outline of the legislation passed by the last session.

A resolution was passed asking that the Claresholm School of Agriculture be re-opened.

An attractive supper was served to the large gathering by the ladies of Granum, Starline, Willow Creek and Claresholm Locals. In the evening the hall was packed to hear G. G. Coote, M.P., speak on "Money".

Community singing during the day was led by Mrs. Walker, and songs by A. Laurie and Mrs. L. Amundsen were much appreciated.

Handicrafts Exhibit

A handicrafts exhibit will be held from November 12th to 14th, inclusive, in the Hudson's Bay Store, Calgary, by the Calgary branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. All types of handwork and art will be accepted for exhibition, competition, or sale; or orders will be taken from samples shown. Only work of high standard will be accepted; and articles submitted for prizes must have been made in Canada, by a resident of Alberta. Prizes will be given for the best samples of weaving, thread-lace, needlework, rugs, wood-work, metal-work or leathercraft. Further details can be obtained from Mrs. H. S. Patterson, 3913, Fourth St. W., Calgary.

Contests Close November 30th

The Beauty Spot contest and the Rock Garden and Pool contest close on

November 30th. All entries should reach Central Office by that date.

Nursery stock to the value of \$10 for the best picture and to the value of \$5 for second best picture will be awarded in the Beauty Spot contest.

For the Rock Garden and Pool contest, the first prize will be \$20 and the second prize \$10, both in nursery stock.

Send your pictures in early, and keep the negatives as they may be needed for slides to be shown during an illustrated lecture at the Annual Convention. If you have interesting pictures other than those sent for the contests, send negatives with pictures.

"Sincerity without intelligence may be as dangerous a disease as hydrophobia. And sincerity without scruple is a disease no less dangerous. No one can read the history of the religious wars without wondering whether sincerity unchecked by the other virtues, including the untheatrical virtue of intelligence, may not be as maleficent as any of the vices."—*The New Statesman and Nation*.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Mrs. Alice E. Hartwick, secretary of Windy Hill U.F.W.A., writes that the members are very busy at present preparing for the annual November bazaar. At the last meeting, the bulletin was read and discussed with interest, and Mrs. Andrews gave a good paper on "The Wisdom of Making a Will."

Conrich U.F.W.A. Local held a social afternoon recently at the home of Miss J. Hodgson, a number of visitors from the Calgary Local being present, as well as the members of the U.F.W.A. Executive. Mrs. Warr gave a most interesting review of the achievements of the U.F.W.A., and stressed the need for co-operation, in view of the present economic conditions among the farmers. Mrs. Price gave a very pleasing address; Mrs. Hepburn followed with a discussion of the value of the Junior organization; and Mrs. Wyman also spoke briefly of the importance of the U.F.W.A. At intervals during the afternoon Mrs. H. L. Whittaker, Miss Jean Whittaker and Mrs. W. Barker gave musical selections, and the hostess served delicious refreshments.

The October meeting of the Dalemead U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. Ainslie. Roll call was answered by reports of recipes in the U.F.W.A. Cook Book; "most of the members seem to like the Cook Book," writes Mrs. S. M. Newton, secretary. Mrs. Gosling and Mrs. Ainslie had charge of the program the subject being health and first aid. This Local will put on a drive to get vegetables, clothing and money for the Red Cross.

"We have had well attended and very interesting meetings throughout the summer," writes Mrs. E. M. Hobbs, secretary of Helmsdale U.F.W.A. "After reading the bulletin on Education at our last meeting, a lively discussion on this subject took place. One of our members read aloud an article by Miss Amy J. Roe on the municipal school system, and this was much enjoyed. The members responded to the roll call with 'Books Children Like.'"

At the last meeting of Milo U.F.W.A. Local Miss Winnie Wainwright gave a good paper on education, and Mrs. Beckner one on home economics, which the members found most useful, reports Mrs. Monner, secretary. A special meeting was held later at the home of Mrs. J. Burk, to put together a down quilt, covered in flowered and plain blue sateen. It is expected to raise \$25 by raffling this quilt.

Very helpful washing hints were given at the roll call of the last meeting of Turin U.F.W.A.; Mrs. E. Stauch read the most interesting article from *The U.F.A.*; Mrs. F. Taylor gave a paper on the life of L. M. Montgomery; and Mrs. James Matthews a reading, "Testing Time of Our Movement." The four hostesses served a delicious lunch, adds Mrs. Roy Handley, secretary.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of patterns. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7338. Doll's Outfit.

Designed in Sizes for Dolls: 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. A 20 inch Doll requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35 inch material. The Rompers will require $\frac{3}{4}$ yard. The Beret $\frac{1}{4}$ yard. Price 15c.

7337. Nursery Toy.

Designed in One Size only. It requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material 35 inches wide. The ribbon bow requires 1 yard $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Open-faced Sandwiches: Butter thin slices of white bread, and spread thinly with peanut butter. Dip very thin slices of banana in lemon juice and arrange them on the slices, pressing lightly into the peanut butter.

Cubanola Cream: $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream, 3 tablespoons ground coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar 1 egg white, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla or cinnamon extract. Tie coffee loosely in a square of cheesecloth and place it with 3 cups of milk in a double boiler. When scalding hot, add the cornstarch, sugar and salt, mixed with the remaining milk, and cook together for 20 minutes, removing the coffee after 3 minutes. Meantime, whip the cream and egg white until quite stiff, and fold into the cornstarch mixture when it is slightly cool. Add the flavoring and turn into a mold.

The U.F.A. Junior Branch

Young People's Reading Course

Comments on the Books Selected

The University Department of Extension reading course for farm young people was outlined in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* by Miss Jessie Montgomery, librarian.

The books for the course have been selected, Miss Montgomery states, with a view to unity; thus giving those who have more time to read, or who read faster, or who are keener on the subject, an opportunity to read around it and from time to time supplementary titles will be suggested for such readers.

The choice of subject, Miss Montgomery points out, has been suggested by the times, the particular conditions under which we are living. More perhaps, than ever before in the world's history, certainly more widely than ever before, are men and women discussing our so-called "economic system." And again and again one hears the question asked: "How have we got into this terrible muddle?" Sometimes the opinion is voiced that we are a great deal worse off today than men were 100 years ago, before the age of mechanical invention began, that it would be better to scrap a lot of our machinery and go back to hand labor. We cannot do that, of course but perhaps if everybody understood a little better how the present condition of things has come about we should, first, understand better the difficulties which our statesmen and labor leaders have to contend with in their efforts to put things right, and second, have our own vision cleared as a possible way out. An "informed" public opinion will help our legislators much better than an ignorant and prejudiced one.

With these ideas in mind, the subject has been chosen: "An Outline of Industrial History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century." This is also the title of the main text used, a very readable account of man's industrial progress from ancient times to the present day. To ancient and mediaeval times a very small section of the book is devoted. Emphasis is laid upon the scientific basis of industry, says the author's preface, "not because it was a conscious feature in the earlier stages of human effort, but because it is a dominant fact today."

As the development of industry in the nineteenth century is stressed, other books for the course have been selected which present a picture of how people lived and worked and thought while those industrial changes were taking place.

It is obvious that the life of some outstanding personage who lived throughout the greater part of the century would help to give such a picture, and if that personage were at the head of the realm, the more would his or her life touch the life of the nation at all points. Queen Victoria lived through the whole century except the first fifteen years of it. Nothing that happened in the British Empire through that long life but affected her directly or indirectly, or was affected by her. So the biography chosen is "Queen Victoria" by Lytton Strachey.

No period in history has provided such rich material for novelists as the nine-

(Continued on page 21)

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"This Life Insurance Business"



By W. E. SIDDALL

PART II

The contributor of this series has made a special study of insurance in its various forms.—Editor.

In our first article we submitted Table 1, which gave figures relative to the growth of life insurance by those companies that report to the Insurance Department of the State of New York. The purport of this table was to prove our contention that, for weal or woe, the life insurance business has reached a position of size and influence that cannot possibly be ignored by any or all whose thoughts are directed toward a better, happier state of things for the future.

Let us for a brief moment take another glance at those figures. In 1909 we find that policies in force numbered in round figures, FIVE MILLIONS. Twenty years later this number had grown to TWENTY THREE MILLIONS. Should that rate of increase be maintained for the next 20 years, there will be nearly ONE HUNDRED MILLION policies in force in 1949. Or look at the amount of ordinary insurance in force. In 1909 this was something over ELEVEN BILLION DOLLARS. In 1929 this had grown to nearly SEVENTY BILLION DOLLARS. The same rate of growth for the period mentioned above, to 1949 will bring this figure to the staggering total of over FOUR HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS.

Apply the same process to the assets, we find that the FIFTEEN BILLIONS they now have reached would be nearly EIGHTY BILLIONS in 1949.

A Mighty Sinister Influence

Our readers may well pause here and survey the possibilities that the possession of EIGHTY BILLION DOLLARS carries with it; for while this money would probably be in the hands of mutual companies and therefore nominally the property of its millions of policy holders, it is useless to pretend those policy holders exercise any influence in the way it is invested or disbursed. As far as we can see at the moment, the directors of the large Mutuals have about the same ideas of democratic control as Kaiser Wilhelm had, and the policy holders have just about as much say as the private in the army. The board of directors of the large companies, whether

stock or mutual, are elected by a handful of men in New York or some other important centre, and we venture the opinion that out of the first thousand policy holders you meet in the Metropolitan, the Prudential, or any of the other large mutuals, not ten could give the names of three directors of the company in which they are insured.

That being the case, we repeat that it is idle to suggest that because they have the power to name their directors the plan of action of these companies is in the hands of their policy holders. The assets of the life insurance companies are therefore largely in the hands of a few men and are even now being used as weapons to control policies of both large industrial units and governments. We do not wish to dwell in detail on this, but during the last few weeks, representatives of these companies have openly assisted the railway companies in the United States in their fight for increased freight rates, and we do not doubt that although railroad workers who are insured in the large companies must number hundred of thousands, yet, if it comes to a struggle for wages between these railroad workers and the companies, the large owners of railroad bonds, the life insurance companies, will be found using their influence to depress the wages of their own policyholders. At the end of 1929 the Metropolitan owned SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS railroad bonds, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE MILLIONS of Public Utility Bonds, and SEVENTY MILLIONS of Industrial bonds. And that is only one company, the rest are in proportion.

Six Billions in Mortgages

While the wages of railroad workers might not interest our readers directly, farmers are interested nevertheless in this phase of the insurance business. For years the farmer has been complaining of the high rate of interest charged on mortgages; well, these 49 companies have OVER Six Billions invested in mortgages and their total investment income for one year was SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN MILLIONS. We respectfully suggest that the owners of Six Billions of money invested in mortgages will wage a terrific struggle against

any fight that may be put up to reduce the rate of interest on this class of borrowing.

It may be argued, and we are not disputing it, that irrespective of who controls the investment policies, and whatever the implications of those policies may be, that after all the policy holder gets a large portion of the benefits that accrue from bonds and mortgage earnings. As individual policy holders we might rejoice in that fact; as members of a community, of a society, however, we might possibly take a different attitude.

As purely individual policy holders, however, we are probably primarily interested in the cost of insurance and the way the companies use our premiums to acquire and manage the business. Let us first look at the business written in 1929, the cost of writing it, and just how a certain proportion of the insured fared during that year.

High Percentage of Lapsed Policies

Taking the last named, the lapsed policies first, we find that with a total of nearly 3,500,000 policies issued, there were surrendered in 1929 2,441,000, and lapsed 6,523,000, or a total of surrenders and lapses in one year of 8,965,000. A chapter, or even a whole book might be written on this tragedy alone, but it might be stated without any exaggeration that the bait of high commissions hanging before the nose of the agent, is responsible for at least 50 per cent of this business being written for people who had not given any thought to the cost, and to their own ability to meet payments.

When an agent gets from 50 to 85 per cent of the initial premium as commission the urge to force a policy on all and sundry will undoubtedly outweigh any consideration for the welfare of the victim. With sob stories and appeals that vary from "Keeping up with the Joneses" with your funeral, to providing Mary with a dowry, or the first born with a university education, the victim either carried away with emotion or anxious that the agent would carry himself away, signs on the dotted line, pays the first premium or part of it, and either forgets all about it, or finds it impossible to pay the succeeding premiums.

That this lapse evil is a widespread one is evident from the perusal of a

TABLE No. II.

TOTAL INCOME AND SOURCES OF INCOME FROM THE 49 COMPANIES REPORTING

Also separate figures for the Five largest Companies

Figures taken from Insurance Report State of New York

Company	Premiums	Consideration Supplementary Contracts	Interest, Dividends and Rents	Profit on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	From all other Sources	Total Income	Excess Income over Disbursements
Metropolitan	\$ 647,962,965.22	\$ 2,892,770.15	\$143,621,590.85	\$ 844,581.85	\$ 20,268,615.92	\$ 818,682,520.99	\$ 305,361,021
Prudential	496,493,925.31	9,034,179.96	106,212,702.13	341,466.01	5,748,615.85	617,791,585.22	225,247,073
New York Life	270,689,661.73	6,241,038.55	77,270,049.90	70,857.76	28,436,911.51	382,708,519.45	127,159,228
Mutual of N.Y.	165,412,109.66	4,416,793.84	45,207,275.39	475,433.90	3,185,383.22	218,696,996.01	61,724,754
Equitable, N.Y.	233,814,219.97	9,784,567.08	56,100,219.95	138,956.60	6,241,632.80	306,079,596.40	99,743,193
Total above							
Five Co's.	\$1,814,372,881.89	\$32,369,349.58	\$428,411,838.22	\$1,871,295.92	\$ 63,881,159.30	\$2,363,959,218.07	\$ 819,235,269
Total all Companies Reporting (49) ...	\$2,820,408,676.87	\$76,594,803.95	\$707,636,922.59	\$8,255,466.25	\$121,307,515.99	\$3,734,203,385.65	\$1,242,051,966

report made by the Fabian Society in Great Britain. After commenting on the fact that the insurance companies keep nearly one hundred thousand agents in that country, the report says: "It is true that this competitive advertising and solicitation is also to make a large number of people insure who would not otherwise do so at the time, and perhaps not at all: but much of this forced business is of very doubtful social value, in fact—SEVEN OUT OF EVERY TEN of the new policies thus obtained, (principally for the small amounts) are allowed to lapse."

That it is the small industrial policies that are affected most seriously on this continent also, is evidenced by the fact that while the total number of lapsed policies in 1929 numbered nearly two million and a half with a total insurance of approximately one and three quarters of a billion, the industrial policies alone were nearly two millions, or five-sixths of the total number, but the amount of insurance involved was only about one-seventh. This writer could not, with the limited time at his disposal, deal lengthily with this economic waste, but that it is a waste no one will deny.

Concentration of Financial Resources

In concluding this chapter we would draw your attention to the contribution the large insurance companies are making toward concentrating in few hands the financial resources of the United States. Table No. 1 included in our first chapter showed that 49 Companies had control of assets amounting to over FIFTEEN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, but this does not tell the whole story of concentration, for of this amount the Metropolitan are credited with over THREE BILLIONS, or over one-fifth of the whole, and the five large companies own a total of approximately TEN BILLIONS. In other words two-thirds of the assets owned by the 49 companies are in the hands of five boards, or about 120 men, at least half of whom reside in New York.

Table No. 2 on the opposite page shows the income of the 49 companies and also the income of the five companies and sources of income of the Big Five—the Metropolitan, Prudential, New York Life, Mutual of New York, and the Equitable.

In our next chapter we will show who gets the money.

(To be continued)

Administration of Relief

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE

From letters received from different sources in the Province it would seem that there is still some confusion and uncertainty, in certain districts especially, as to how relief is being administered this year to those who are in need of relief, but who are not able to participate in any of the work programs arranged by the Government this fall.

Any necessary relief over and above that provided by these work programs will have to be taken care of by direct relief. It is obviously impossible for the Government to station special representatives in every town and village and in all of the rural parts of the Province, as the cost of such organization would be almost as much as the relief itself. The only alternative before the Government is to administer relief through existing agencies. These agencies are the various Municipalities in organized areas of the Province and through the Provincial Police officers in the unorganized portions.

Dealing first with the organized portions—municipalities—either city, town, village or rural. Anyone requiring relief should make application to the secretary of the city, town or village; in the case of rural municipalities, application should be made to the secretary of the municipality or by letter addressed to Mr. A. A. McKenzie, Provincial Relief Officer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton. In unorganized districts application should be made to either the nearest Provincial Police officer or by letter addressed to Mr. McKenzie as above. The application will then be investigated and if it is found upon investigation that relief should be granted arrangements will be made according to the regulations of the relief department.

Duties of Provincial Police

Some criticism has been raised in certain quarters against the policy of granting relief through Provincial Police officers. The answer is:

1. That a special relief officer in all districts would mean a very large unnecessary cost, and

2. That our Provincial Police officers are no longer merely agents for the enforcement of law but more and more are becoming representatives of the Government charged with various functions in connection with Provincial administration.

The Government has very carefully mapped out the Province into Zones and areas based upon crop conditions. In certain of the areas, such as the Hanna-Hand Hills area, special relief officers are being stationed because of the extreme urgency of the situation.

So much has been said of unemployment relief and the fact that the Dominion Government assumes fifty per cent of all work projects with the Provincial Government assuming a portion of the balance that there has developed a feeling that local improvement works can be completed very cheaply by municipalities under the guise of unemployment relief. The Government desires to make it very clear that the obligation for real relief is so heavy and the problem of the Provincial Government, with declining revenues, so serious, that the Government will of necessity be obliged to scrutinize all applications very carefully and will only give assistance where there is definite proof of real necessity and need. In other words, the Government will endeavor to the best of its ability to prevent any possible suffering, want or hardship, but, on the other hand has of necessity been required to scrutinize applications very carefully to make sure it is only granting relief to necessitous cases.

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The U. F. A. Classified Section

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

A Case Where All the Story Is Not Told

Packers' Story of Denmark Which Omitted Essential Facts

The following is taken from a pamphlet issued by the Industrial and Development Council of Canada Meat Packers, September issue:

"During the past year and a half Danish farmers have seen tremendous changes in the values of their hogs. Not only has this taken the form of very drastic declines, but it has been accompanied by rapid fluctuations from week to week. These fluctuations have been due to the fact that very large increases have taken place in the importations of bacon into Great Britain which have had to be cleaned up each week in order to be ready to market the increased receipts of the following week. Thus the Danish farmer whose price for hogs is based on the price of bacon in Britain from week to week has never known what the value of his hogs would be when they were ready to be delivered to the bacon factory.

"Even though the factories were entirely farmer-owned the managements of the plants have had to sell their product in the British market each week at whatever price would put the bacon of that week into consumption. It did not matter how ruinous this was to the producer of hogs, there was no remedy for it. The price of hogs had to meet the fluctuations in the price of bacon and had to recede in value with the drops in bacon prices made necessary to induce the British consumers to buy and consume their product.

"It should be remembered that fluctuations take place weekly, and that Danish hog values have to meet these fluctuations from week to week."

Throughout the foregoing the fluctuations of the Danish farmers' hog price is prominently put to the fore, including of course the fact that this happened even although the bacon plants were farmer-owned, and the article particularly draws attention to the fact that hogs had to be sold in relation to the fluctuations and prices of bacon, irrespective of how ruinous these were.

Essential Information Omitted

The whole article is written in a very general way without giving any facts or figures showing the variation of bacon prices, and the relation of hog prices to same. If these prices had been given and they substantiated the above statement, it would have been more convincing. Also it would have been interesting to have the Canadian wholesale bacon price, just to see if fluctuations on live hogs in Canada followed the trend of bacon prices here. It may be therefore of interest to review the conditions of supply and demand both in Denmark and Canada for 1930. This article, moreover, does not refer to how our fluctuations are governed; it leaves the impression that should the wholesale bacon price drop or rise, the live hog price will follow suit on the basis of supply and demand, in both countries of course.

Now to size up the situation on a logical basis, we must first take conditions into account. In 1930, Denmark's average weekly killings were 104,800 hundred weights, against 84,250 hundred weights in 1929, or 23.3 per cent of an increase. Therefore the export of bacon exceeded 1929 by 1,141,000 hundred weights of 112 lbs., or 23 per cent over 1929, these being the heaviest deliveries from that country in record.

An Analysis of the Fluctuations

Now we will analyse the ruinous hog fluctuations as outlined by the above article in relation to the wholesale bacon price fluctuations:

February wholesale bacon price rose 33c per cwt. over January; Danish farmers' live hog price rose 36c per cwt. March bacon advanced again 32c over February; the live hog price 10c.

April bacon dropped 65c from March; the live hog price 18c.

May bacon dropped \$2.56 from April; live hog price 14c.

June bacon advanced over May 96c; live hog price dropped in this case \$1.23.

July bacon dropped \$2.14; live hog price \$1.36.

August bacon advanced 53c; live hog price dropped 72c.

September bacon dropped \$2.35; live hog price dropped only 19c.

October bacon dropped \$1.93; live hog price \$1.64.

November bacon rose 32c; live hog price 10c.

December bacon dropped \$2.25; live hog price only 82c.

It will be seen that in no case did the live hog price fluctuate downwards to the same extent as the bacon price, and only in two cases took a drop when there was a rise in the bacon price. But even if the live price did fluctuate on a level with the bacon price there would be some logical reason for these fluctuations, and probably this is why there is no comparison made between bacon prices and live hog prices in Canada. It would probably therefore be opportune to analyse Canadian conditions on the same basis as Denmark, but before taking this up, there are several points prominent in Denmark marketing in 1930 to be considered.

First, under a 23 per cent increase of bacon export the Danish bacon price only receded 15 per cent, and the Danes still received 27c per hundred more for their live hog than the Canadian, and this was paid on 65 per cent of their hogs. Then the differential between the live hog price and the wholesale bacon price, including export charges, averaged 7½c per lb. and their average bacon price \$19.60 per cwt.

A Comparison With Canada

We will now turn to Canada. In 1930 our average weekly killings were 450,140 against 523,630 in 1929, or a decrease of 14 per cent, and our live hog price of top grade was an average of 9c per cwt. under 1929. Now we will take the Can-

adian bacon prices, and in computing these, we must take into consideration that our hogs here are broken up into several classes of bacon; namely hams, backs, bellies, boston butts, and picnics, while the Danish grade is the Wiltshire side. However, by taking the percentage of weight in such cuts, and average price of same throughout the year, allowing weight of bone removed, the average price on Wiltshire sides in 1930 was 24c in Canada. Therefore our bacon to the trade was \$4.40 per cwt. higher than the Danish wholesale price, and our live hog price an average of 27c per cwt. lower. Then note that the differential between the live hog price and the bacon price, in other words the cost of processing, runs from 9½c to 14½c per lb., with an average of 12.44c over the year on a domestic market with practically no export charges to be taken care of.

Of Canada's commitments to Britain, export of bacon was only 1.08 per cent—a very small proportion. In the final analysis, therefore, the Dane received on an average, 27c per cwt. more than the Canadian for his hogs, irrespective of the fact that the Dane's marketings were 23 per cent higher than 1929, and the highest on record, and the top price was paid on 65 per cent of their hogs; while Canada had a decrease in killings of 14 per cent under 1929, and their live hog price was 9c per cwt. under the previous year. The top price paid here was only paid on 15.4 per cent of our hogs. With a higher priced hog, the Danish bacon went in the trade on an average of 4.40 per cwt. under the same class of bacon to the Canadian trade.

From January to December there was a drop of \$5 per cwt. on the Canadian live hog price, but only a drop of \$1 in the bacon price, and the differential between the live hog price and bacon—otherwise the processing cost here in Canada—was 4.77 per cwt. higher than the cost in farmer-owned plants of Denmark, notwithstanding the fact that the 76 Canadian plants' employees were reduced by 1,500, and the capital investment for processing was reduced \$6,998,805 under 1929.

The farmer-owned plants did not do so very badly when the whole story is told.

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The relationship of the problem of livestock export to the exchange value of the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar is dealt with in an article by G. G. Coote, M.P., on page 5.—Editor.

-----o-----
Old Lady: "Where did those large rocks come from?"

Tired Guide: "The glaciers brought them down."

"But where are the glaciers?"

"They've gone back for more rocks."

-----o-----
She: You remind me of the wild sea waves.

He: Oh, because I'm so reckless and unconquered?

She: No, because you are all wet and you make me sick.

THE U.F.A. JUNIOR BRANCH

(Continued from page 17)

teenth century with all its social, economic, political and religious changes. After a good deal of thought three novels were selected, one picturing provincial life in England at the beginning, the other two life at the middle, of the century. These are: "John Halifax, Gentleman," by Mrs. Craik, which is required reading; "Alton Locke," by Charles Kingsley, and "Hard Times," by Charles Dickens. The two last should be read if possible.

Those who compete for a scholarship, or who wish to win a certificate, are required to read the history, the biography, and two novels, one of which must be "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Junior News Items

Turin Junior Local held its last meeting on October 3rd, writes Myrtle Sorgard, secretary. The parts to the play "Poor Father" were given out. After the meeting games and dancing were enjoyed by the young people.

The meetings of Stanmore Junior Local will be held in future on every other Wednesday at the school, writes Grace Levins, secretary. Now that the busy season is over the Juniors expect better attended and more interesting meetings.

Mr. W. H. Shield organized Rathwell Junior Local, with eight paid-up members. The following officers were elected: president, Frances I. Purdy, vice-president, Floyd Nowlin, secretary, Arnold Leighton; supervisor, W. H. Shield, all of Macleod.

Miss C. B. Poland organized Plainfield Junior Local on October 2nd. There are eighteen paid-up members. The following officers were elected: president, Raymond Eskeland; secretary, Bessie Fraser, both of Carmangay. After the organization meeting a social evening was enjoyed.

On October 6th Arrowwood Junior Local started its regular twice-a-month meetings, reports Vivian I. McKinley, secretary. One meeting was held in June at the river, and one in July, also at the river, when Milo and Vulcan Locals were present and Mr. Donald Cameron spoke.

"Our Hard Time Dance was a great success," writes Mildred Branum, reporting secretary of Craigmyle Junior Local. Hard time prices were charged—15c each, two for 25c. Those who were dressed up were fined, 50c being made in fines. The Juniors served lunch. \$9.25 clear was made and everyone reported a very good time.

The Dalemead Juniors held their October meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Coonfer. The attendance was rather small due to the busy season. It was decided to put on an evening of short plays, practising to commence immediately; also to have a dance in the near future, writes Grace Coonfer, secretary.

North Edmonton Junior Local held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. A. J. Martyn. The roll call was answered by world briefs. It was decided that each member do some handicraft work for the exhibit of Junior work to be shown at the U.F.A. Annual Convention in Edmonton next January. Plans were also made for a dance to be held the latter part of October. The North Edmonton Junior Journal was read by the Editor, Jack McIsaac, and was found very amusing. During the social hour a dainty lunch was served by the hostess.

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NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

COMING CONVENTIONS
(Continued from page 4)

Stony Plain, November 5th

The annual convention of the Stony Plain U.F.A. Constituency Association will be held at Magnolia, Thursday, November 5th, W. F. Broadstock, president, in the chair. President Robert Gardiner, M. P.; Premier Brownlee; Mrs. A. H. Warr, president of the U.F. W.A. and Donald MacLeod, U.F.A. member for the constituency, will be the principal speakers. It is expected that delegates will be present from all the U.F.A. Locals in the constituency.

Huxley to Grainger, November 13th

A convention of the Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association will be held in Swalwell on Friday, November 13th, commencing at 11 a.m. E. J. Garland, M.P., will address the convention and a number of important resolutions will be considered.—GEORGE PARK, secretary, Trochu.

U.F.A. Election Meetings
in Red DeerPremier Brownlee, Hon. J. F. Lymburn
Among Speakers for U.F.A. Candidate

The first meeting of a series to be held throughout the Provincial Constituency of Red Deer in support of the candidature of R. L. Gaetz, U.F.A. candidate, was held on Monday, October 26th, at Diamond Valley, when Mr. Gaetz, Alfred Speakman, M.P., and Thomas Smith, election agent for Mr. Gaetz, were the speakers. All were given a good reception, as they were at Hespero, and as we go to press other meetings are being held.

Among the speakers during the next two weeks will be Premier Brownlee, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General, H. Meeres, E. G. Johns, and others.

The list of meetings follows:

Red Deer Campaign

Monday, November 2nd, 8 p.m., Valley Centre, R. L. Gaetz and others.

Tuesday, November 3rd, 8 p.m., Leslieville, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General, and R. L. Gaetz.

Wednesday, November 4th, 8 p.m., Buot Lake School, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General and R. L. Gaetz.

Thursday, November 5th, 8 p.m., Little Horseguard School, R. L. Gaetz and H. Meeres.

Friday, November 6th, 8 p.m., Centreville School, R. L. Gaetz and E. G. Johns.

Where Premier Will Speak

Meetings to be addressed by Hon. J. E. Brownlee and R. L. Gaetz the U.F.A. candidate are:

Monday, November 9th, 3:30 p.m., Great Bend School; 8 p.m., Delburne Hall.

Tuesday, November 10th, 3:30 p.m., Everts School; 8 p.m., Sylvan Lake Pavilion.

Wednesday, November 11th, 3:30 p.m., Alhambra; 8 p.m., Eckville.

Thursday, November 12th, 3:30 p.m., Everdale School; 8 p.m., Rocky Mountain House.

Friday, November 13th, 3:30 p.m., Shady Nook School; 8 p.m., Red Deer Parish Hall.

Saturday, November 14th, 3 p.m., Willowdale School; 8 p.m., Penhold.

Just too Bad!

A gentleman in the Red Deer constituency who had announced his intention to run as a candidate in the by-election subsequently withdrew and wrote to the *Red Deer Advocate* sternly denouncing the U.F.A. Government and all its works, and offering his support to one of the candidates of the political parties. The letter, however, proved a rather disagreeable boomerang, for after the signature followed the brief editorial note: "*The Advocate* understands that Mr. Revie interviewed several local U.F.A. leaders some weeks ago, and asked to be nominated as the U.F.A. candidate." The editor pointed out that it was rather an unusual attitude for an intelligent man to ask nomination as a supporter of the Brownlee Government, and within a month or so change over in support of a candidate opposed to the U.F.A. and the U.F.A. Government. The note concluded: "*The Advocate* is credibly informed also that Mr. Revie earlier in the campaign asked to join the Benalto Local U.F.A. and tendered the membership fee to one of the officers."

Walter Skinner's Meetings

Meetings have been arranged for Walter Skinner, U.F.A. Director for Battle River Constituency, as follows: Monday, Nov. 16th, at Orbindale, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 17th, at Mayfield, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 18th, at Fabyan, 8 p.m.

Thursday, Nov. 19th, at Greenshields, 8 p.m.

Friday, Nov. 20th, at Thomas, 8 p.m.

Saturday, Nov. 21st, at Browning, 8 p.m.

H. E. Spencer's Meetings

The following meetings will be addressed by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., during November:

Nov. 5th, 3 p.m., Primula.

Nov. 5th, 8 p.m., Gratz.

Nov. 7th, 8 p.m., Marw yne.

Nov. 9th, 8 p.m., Durness.

Nov. 10th, 8 p.m., Sefton Park.

Nov. 11th, 8 p.m., Union.

Nov. 12th, 8 p.m., Wildmere.

Nov. 13th, 8 p.m., Tolland.

Nov. 14th, 8 p.m., Moyerton.

Nov. 16th, 8 p.m., Paradise Valley.

Nov. 17th, 8 p.m., Dina.

J. E. von Schmidt, secretary of Irvine U.F.A. Local, writes: "Our Member, Hon. Perren Baker, and A. C. Gardner, district engineer, addressed a meeting here on October 16th, which, considering the short notice, was well attended. Among other items, the question of relief work was aired thoroughly, and those who attended went away with a better understanding of the situation."

F. M. Cardy, secretary of Abee U.F.A. Local, writes that this Local has been very active throughout the year. They were the means of getting the travelling clinic into the district, chiefly by the efforts of the women's section. In the men's section a start has been made in

co-operative purchasing, the secretary having sold 3,000 lbs. of twine to the members and others. "When the constituency association is organized, we hope to have some larger orders," adds Mr. Cardy.

Miss Macphail to Speak in Alberta

In the course of a trip from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., will give addresses in Alberta as follows: Medicine Hat, November 2nd, noon; Gleichen, November 3rd, evening; Banff, November, 4th evening; Calgary, November 16th, afternoon; Drumheller, November 16th, evening; Edmonton, November 18th, afternoon. Miss Macphail's tour is under the auspices of the Associated Canadian Clubs, and her subject will be "Canada and the Disarmament Problem."

Saving Money for the Farm
People

We print below a few brief extracts from recent broadcasts prepared by the Vice-president in behalf on the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee. Listen in for the U.F.A. broadcasts every week-day at 12:25 noon, from station CFAC, Calgary.

Sudden Political Changes

We are living in a day when political changes are sudden, frequent and sometimes disconcerting. Mass movements are not always intelligent. Optimistically, however, we hold to the faith that the movements of society are towards the higher and better.

The co-operative movement in Alberta has behind it a hundred years' of world experience. We are not alone in our attempts to substitute co-operation for competition. In fact there is no aspect of the life of the nations today which is more remarkable and striking than the steady trend in the direction of co-operation. Millions of people in most civilized countries are organizing to meet their mutual needs on co-operative lines. Some of the smaller countries of Europe, such as Denmark and Finland, have become so organized under the co-operative plan that the life of the people is directed more through their co-operative organizations than it is by political organization. In some towns the president or manager of a co-operative society is more important than the mayor. In some cases they are the same person, and the co-operative society head almost forgets that he is mayor.

In co-operation we have a principle and a force that is capable of transforming our economic system and making it serve our needs.

Farmers of Alberta get behind your organization. The U.F.A. is promoting co-operation. Are you?

A Unifying Force

Co-operation is a unifying force in any community. It teaches people how to live together as neighbors, when for instance a group of farmers meet some evening this month at the local U.F.A. and decide that they will need so much tractor fuel and lubricating oil for threshing. To enable the people of an area of ten miles or so around their school to save money by combining their orders so as to aggregate a truck load of five to seven hundred gallons a time, is an act of mutual help-

fulness in contrast to a system, or lack of system, under which every farmer runs to town for a drum or a few drums for himself.

ASK YOUR LOCAL U.F.A. SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION.

Vice-president's Meetings

Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, will address meetings in the near future as follows:

Nanton, (Convention), Nov. 6th.

Cherhill, (Lac Ste. Anne Convention), Nov. 13th.

Heatherdown, near Onoway, Nov. 16th.

Alberta Weekly Newspapers Hold Convention

The Alberta Division of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association held a very successful convention in Calgary in mid-October, under the chairmanship of Bert Huckell of Innisfail, president of the division for the past year, when the many problems facing the weekly papers which render a valuable service to urban and rural communities throughout the Province were thoroughly discussed and plans made for the future. In addition to the editors and publishers of the weekly papers, there were present at various periods during the sessions, W. M. Davidson, former editor of the *Albertan*, R. L. Somerville, editor of the *Calgary Herald*, who delivered addresses; O. L. Spencer, business manager of the

New President



ROBERT SMITH

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Robert Smith, publisher of the *Westlock Witness*; A. A. Moore, publisher of the *Strathmore Standard*, first vice-president; G. C. Duncan, publisher of the *Drumheller Mail*, second vice-president; W. J. Huntingford, *Wainwright Star*; D. O. Wight, *Cardston News*; B. A. Huckell, *Innisfail Province*; W. J. Bartlett, *Blairmore Enterprise*; F. Turnbull, *Red Deer Adocate*, members of the executive: S. J. Dornan of *Alamade Despatch* (Sask.) and president of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, was elected honorary president for the Alberta division.

H. G. McCrea, publisher of the *Hanna Herald*, who has given very able and valuable service to the association, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and an honorarium of \$200 accompanied by an appreciative statement was presented to him. Congratulations to Mr. Huckell on the manner in which he has carried on the affairs of the association during his term of office, were expressed.

The teacher had been trying to inculcate the principles of the Golden Rule and turning the other cheek.

"Now, Tommy," she asked, "what would you do supposing a boy struck you?"

Tommy: "How big a boy are you supposing?"

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